

## COMMISSION FINDS MESOPOTAMIA SLIP GENERAL MUDDLE

Blames India Office, Vice-roy, War Committee And Numerous Others

## NIXON THE WORST

'His Confident Optimism  
Was the Main Cause  
Of the Decision'

## PRAISE FOR TROOPS

'No More Solid Victories  
Have Been Achieved  
On Any Front'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 28.—The report of the Mesopotamia Commission, constituting another historic document in the war, was issued tonight as a Blue Book of 183 pages. It deals comprehensively with the operations in Mesopotamia, from the time of their origin, through the various stages of the advance to Bagdad and incidental happenings and examines at length questions which have given rise to public criticism.

The main report, embodying the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the Commission, is signed by all the Commissioners except Commander J. C. Wedgwood, M. P., who has presented a dissentient report.

### Expedition Justified

The Commissioners find that the expedition was a justifiable military enterprise, but the division of responsibility between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection with the expedition was unworkable and the scope of the object of the expedition was never sufficiently defined in advance. The report criticises the Commanders-in-Chief, or their representatives, for their failure to periodically visit Mesopotamia.

The advance to Bagdad in October, 1915, it says, was an offensive movement based on military and political miscalculations and attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation, which resulted in disaster to the expedition at Kut. The most weighty share of responsibility for the untoward advance lies with General Sir John Nixon, whose confident optimism was the main cause of the decision.

### Order of Responsibility

Others responsible in order of sequence were the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge; the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Beauchamp Duff; the Military Secretary to the India Office, General Sir Edmund Barrow; the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the War Committee of the Cabinet. The Commission points out that the last two are responsible as political heads, who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting the wrong advice of their expert subordinates.

The general armament and equipment of the expedition were quite insufficient to meet the needs, while the whole system of commissariat was badly organised during the period in which the Indian Government was responsible, though there was no general breakdown. The authorities at Simla bestowed meager attention and liberal treatment to the wants of the expedition during 1914 and 1915.

### Mistakes in Transport

The supply of re-inforcements was insufficient in connection with the advance on Bagdad and the operations for the relief of the forces besieged at Kut. The Indian military authorities from the first did not sufficiently realise the paramount importance of river and railway transport in Mesopotamia and their responsibility is a grave one.

General Sir John Nixon was responsible for recommending the advances in 1915 with insufficient transport and equipment. The shortage of transport at the beginning

(Continued on Page 2)

## British Before Lens Gain Depth of Thousand Yards Over Front of Two Miles

Repel Two Strong Counter-Attacks; Capture Slopes Of Hill 65, Dominating Height; Press Whole Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We gained all our objectives in the operation we carried out last night, north-westward of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. Our losses were slight. We drove off two strong counter-attacks.

We extended our gains south-westward of Lens, captured the enemy's positions astride the River Souchez, on a front of two miles, to a depth of one thousand yards and occupied the village of La Coulotte.

We brought down two and drove down three enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is missing.

Sir Douglas Haig reported today: Our artillery this morning prevented the development of a counter-attack north-westward of Fontaine-les-Croisilles. We carried out a successful raid, westward of Oppy. Our fire stopped a raid south-westward of La Bassee.

### Significant Victory

The Times' correspondent at British headquarters, referring to the progress made by the British, south-west of Lens, says that what the official communiqué called a successful minor operation in this region had a success and significance beyond its actual dimensions.

As an advance it gave us the slopes of Hill 65, the dominating height in this section. The Hill was about 500 yards in front of the British line. English troops from the South Midlands took the Hill with little difficulty, although the 56th Prussian Division, holding it, had been told that they would be given a rest if they held it successfully.

The enemy never came near recapturing the position. On the contrary, they evacuated the whole complicated mass of trench-lines immediately before and around the Hill and retreated into the fringes of Lens itself.

### Continue to Gain

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that strong battle patrols are maintaining aggressive contact with the enemy, south and west of Lens, where we continue to gain ground. The right flank of our present advance appears to rest on the Arras to Lens railway and the present push extends beyond Reservoir Hill, otherwise Hill 65.

The resistance of the enemy can scarcely be called rearguard fighting, since we are apparently pressing the whole of their retreating line. They cannot employ artillery much, because they would probably punish their own infantry equally with ours.

The German line now runs in front of Avion, in which many fires and explosions have been occurring during the past few days.

### Capture 'Dragon's Cave'

Paris, June 27.—The official communiqué issued last evening reported: The artillery duel was fairly lively in

the region of Laffaux Mill and there was a violent bombardment at Rheims. The communiqué this afternoon reported: The artillery struggle continues very violently in the region of Hurtebise. Among the organisations we captured on the 25th is "the Dragon's Cave," which is over a hundred meters wide and three hundred deep, with many exits and shafts, in which machine-guns were placed.

It constituted an important stronghold and point of departure for enemy counter-attacks and contained a considerable quantity of war-material, including nine machine-guns, over 300 sets of equipment, many rifles, ammunition, electric search-lights and a dressing-station. Up to the present, our prisoners total 340, including nine officers.

### Germans Are Nervous

Reporting on the recent operations on the French front, Mr. Gerald Campbell telegraphs that there are signs in various parts that the Germans are either nervous concerning the intentions of the French High Command, or else are preparing to launch an offensive on a large scale. A whole series of "feeler" has been extended recently by von Hindenburg, at various points, but principally around Laon Plateau.

A big effort was made to break through at Vauxaillon, where the German shock units temporarily ousted the French from a short trench system on the slopes of Monkey Mountain, on which it was important to both armies to possess observation-posts. Counter-attacks made by the French immediately regained all the ground lost, except a salient measuring a few yards.

On this occasion, the German shock troops advanced in their shirt-sleeves and without packs, after a terrific bombardment, in which every yard of the ground had been swept by artillery fire. In a determined effort, the "shockers" gained the trenches mentioned, which were turned over to the 78th German Infantry Division, who failed when called on for a defensive effort and were promptly ousted by the French.

Another lively affair occurred near Mont Cornillet, where the Germans and French attacked simultaneously. A detachment consisting of only 62 French Grenadiers and portable machine-gun bearers occupied the position attacked by the Germans and not only drove off their assailants, but pursued them and captured a considerable length of the German trenches in doing so, killing more than 200 Germans.

Mr. Gerald Campbell concludes: "As for the difference between the French and German systems, it seems to me that the French plan of having no special shock troops, but of training all regiments to act in that capacity, when the effort is demanded of them, is decidedly better than the German method of creating special corps d'élite for special occasions."

## Germans Getting Away From Messines Region

Evacuate Menin's Population; General Staff Leaves Central For Ghent

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

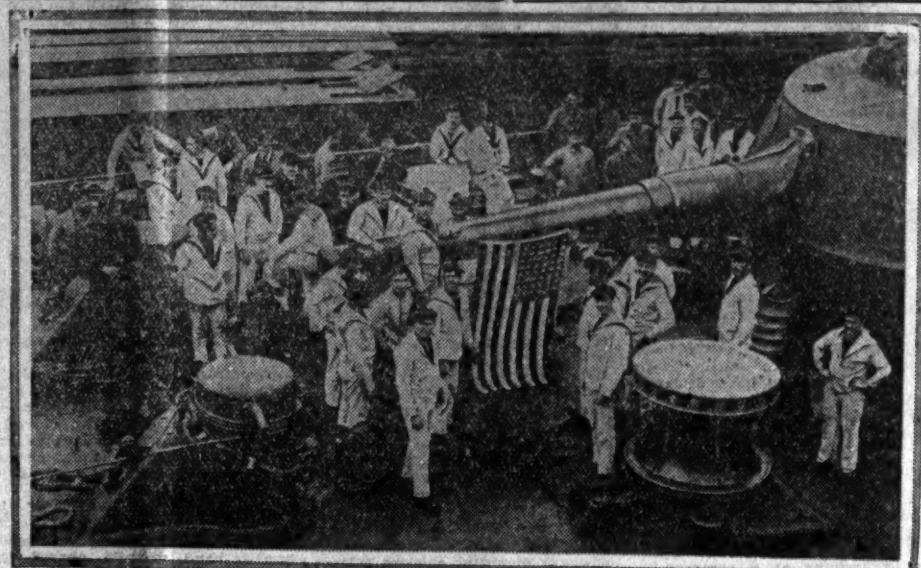
London, June 27.—A telegram from Amsterdam states that the population of the town of Menin, north-east of Messines, has been evacuated and the German General Staff has left Central for Ghent. The Germans now speak of the British, not with dislike, but with fear. The whole of Flanders is now like one huge fortress.

### Mail Notices

#### MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. June 29  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 3  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk July 6  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 7  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru July 6  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea Maru July 30  
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia .... July 21  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Mishima M. July 2  
The American mail is due here tomorrow, per P.M. s.s. Colombia.

## Scene on Board French Cruiser at New York



A deck scene on board the French cruiser Amiral Aube, which put into New York after escorting to American shores the ship that brought General Joffre and the French war mission. The Amiral Aube was the first warship of the Allies to put in at New York since the outbreak of the war.

## BERLIN MAKES AMENDS FOR FALMOUTH OUTRAGE

Transfers To Dutch Interned Ships Equal To Those Sunk; Compensates Crews

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, June 26.—Germany has agreed to cede a number of German ships now lying in harbor in the Dutch East Indies, of a value equivalent to the seven vessels torpedoed on February 23, outside Falmouth. Germany will also compensate the crews of the ships sunk.

## CHEN CHIN-TAO WILL APPEAL ON SENTENCE

Further Heavy Penalties Upon Prominent Men In Paoli Bribery Charge

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 28.—Other sentences in the Paoli bribery case are: Wu Nai-chen, formerly Chief of the Currency Department, and Chia Shih-yi, formerly Councillor of the Ministry of Finance, who have been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, for obtaining money by fraudulent means. Chang Hsin-han, a merchant, who is sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, for offering bribes. Three other merchants were acquitted.

The announcement that Chang Hsin-han will be allowed to redeem his sentence, while the other prisoners will apparently be denied this privilege, has caused some comment. It is understood that Dr. Chen Chin-tao and the other ex-officials will appeal.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao's brother, Chen Chi-ming, was an official in the Bank of China. He was accused of abetting others in demanding and offering bribes.

## Miss Abbott in Court To Identify Thieves

Miss Bessie Abbott, the American prima donna, appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday against three Chinese accused of robbing her of a large sum of money. She said that while coming out of a shop on Honan Road she was jostled by a group of Chinese, one of whom opened her purse, snatched a large sum of banknotes and ran. When she tried to follow him, two others seized her and held her. The three men arrested were brought before her but she could not identify them. The case was remanded for a week.

## P. and O. Mongolia Is Mined Off Bombay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Osaka, June 27.—Private advices have reached here stating that the s.s. Mongolia (? 9,505 tons; P. and O. S. N. Co., Ltd.) has been sunk off Bombay, through striking a floating mine.

A Japanese steamer, the name of which is not known, is reported to have been sunk off Colombo.

## Pershing's Advance Expeditionary Force Is Landed In France

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 28.—The first contingents of United States troops have arrived in France.

## Appoint Venizelos Premier of Greece And War Minister

Repoullis And Condouriotis In New Cabinet; Jannart May Order Blockade Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 27.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with M. Venizelos as Premier and Minister of War, M. Repoullis as Minister of Foreign Affairs and Admiral Condouriotis as Minister of Marine.

The French have demanded from the Greek Premier the dismissal of the Chief of Police and punishment of the organisers of the recent demonstration against M. Venizelos.

London, June 27.—A telegram from Athens states that Reservist demonstrators, on the 24th, cheered for Germany and Marshal von Mackensen and tried to spread a report that Salonica had fallen. Allied troops arrived within four hours and French and Russian troops, with artillery, encircled the city.

M. Jannart considers the situation in the Peloponnese disquieting and may order a blockade of the Peloponnese and possibly prevent the export of currants.

## Gen. Petain Warns Against German Aims

Still Desire To Dominate Europe, He Says, But Lack Honesty To Admit It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 27.—General Petain, in a striking article in Le Bulletin des Armes, says that Germany, having failed to obtain peace by force, is at present scheming to secure it by a ruse, including the formula of "No conquests," which the German Socialists are spreading abroad, although these same Socialists have refused at home to condemn the plan of their Government to dominate Europe. "Germany still maintains these preposterous aims, without having the honesty to admit them."

## TAGEBLATT CONVERTED TO DEMOCRATIC CAUSE

Endorses Socialist Demand For Immediate Introduction Of Parliamentary Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 27.—It is significant that the Berliner Tageblatt is now endorsing the Socialist plea for the immediate introduction of Parliamentary Government.

## CHANG HSUN ASKS PERMIT TO RAISE NUMBER OF TROOPS

While Ministries Debate He Commences Recruiting In Shantung Province

## LEGATION HONORS

Hsuechow Chieftain Dines With Both Japanese And French Ministers

## FENG NONPARTY

Man Near Vice-President Says Latter Wants National Unity Only

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 28.—It is understood that General Chang Hsun has requested permission to increase the number of troops under his command. The Ministries of War and Finance have been ordered to consider the matter. Meanwhile, it is reported that recruiting is already proceeding in Shantung.

Last night, the Japanese Minister gave a dinner in honor of General Chang Hsun, who will dine tonight at the French Legation.

In view of the many conflicting reports concerning the attitude of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang in the present crisis, Reuter's representative took the opportunity today to interview Mr. Sung Fahsiang, the Director of the Nanking Mint, who arrived in the Capital yesterday.

Mr. Sung, who is in close touch with Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, said that, after the group of Tsuchina had declared their severance from the Central Government, the Vice-President devoted his whole energy and efforts to effect a reconciliation. Since the promulgation of the mandate dissolving Parliament, he has sent many telegrams to the south-west provinces, urging them to sacrifice their prejudices and party differences.

The policy of the Vice-President is to secure the unity of the nation, maintain the Republic, support the President and enforce the law and the constitution. He considers this the only way to solve the present critical situation.

Mr. Sung added that, all the time, the Vice-President has been doing his utmost to advance the interests of the nation. He has not sided with any particular Party, but he has been the pillar of the State during this national crisis.

Canton Out For Money  
Canton, June 28.—The Military Governors of Kwangtung and Kwangsi are still in favor of the cancellation of the Presidential Mandate dissolving Parliament.

The Military Governor of Kwangtung, General Chen Pin-chun, has formally opened the special financial bureau, by means of which it is hoped that four to five million dollars will be raised.

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting still hopes that General Chang Hsun and the other militarists will yield to reason and thus avoid trouble.

## Force Of Law Is Gone, Mr. Tong Shao-yi Says

Mr. Tong Shao-yi last night made his first public statement since the dissolution of Parliament. It was in the form of a telegram to Li Ching-hsi, the new premier, a translated copy of which was given to THE CHINA PRESS. In the telegram, which is a reply to a message from Li, he bluntly says the premier is on the side of the unlawful. The telegram follows:

"I am in receipt of your telegram. You have indeed sacrificed yourself in striving this time to load yourself with responsibility and from me you compel admiration by your show of shining zeal and great purpose."

"But I have to remind you that it is through Parliament that you have secured the office of premier and since Parliament has been illegally dissolved, on what bottom

will you rest the formation of a cabinet? The law is like a trampled thing—its force has gone. Whence then is to come the power and strength of government? Moreover the military has broken down the barrier of order. And so law and order have gone the way of the wind. And even though Parliament were again to be re-convened it would not be easy to walk the road of administration.

"You borrowed military force to protect yourself whilst playing the part of a mediator, in order to seize upon men's favor and applause. The great authority hath fallen by the wayside. How then will you re-gather and bind afresh the unity of the nation?"

You say that it is on right you rely as the ultimate force behind you. But the law and the facts of the case are against you. And it is clear that if righteousness were truly ruling the affairs of the day, the present disarray of the state would never be.

"You have been good enough to telegraph to me. I now reply to you in terms of frankness, believing that you have the right to be treated as one who must be told the truth." Great pressure is being brought to bear on Admiral C. P. Sah, who recently resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the navy and was subsequently appointed Minister of the Navy, to induce him to come to Peking. Admiral Sah has already refused to accept the appointment but in the last two days urgent telegrams have come to him from all the heads of the present Peking government pressing him to accept.

It is reported that in the next few days a personal representative of the President will see Admiral Sah in an attempt to persuade him.

### Kiangsi Will Join South, Li Chun Has Intimated

Emissaries of the Parliament members in Shanghai have returned from Kiangsi with the reports that that province will take its stand with the South in the punitive expedition against the Tsuchuns. It is said that Li Chun, the tuchun of that province, has referred to the Northern tuchuns as usurpers and practically said that when the time came he would use his troops to oust them. Li Chun's troops are Northern men and it is believed that for that reason he is waiting until the Southern provinces have begun action.

If Kwangtung or Kwangsi troops enter his province he will then be able to persuade his men that they have no other choice than to join the movement.

### Attempt Made By Tsuchuns To Bribe Navy Reported (From the China Press)

The naval authorities at Shanghai have rejected the financial offer made by the independent Tsuchuns through Shen Ai-chong, a vice-minister under the Manchou Regime, if they remain loyal to the present Peking Government. Some time ago, Kiang Yu-wei was asked by the Tsuchuns to offer the sum of \$50,000 as "special expenses" for the Navy, but owing to his lack of acquaintance in the fleet, he failed to begin any negotiations with the authorities.

The Commander of the First Squadron, Admiral Ling Pao-yi, has ignored the order of the Peking Government to despatch the Training Cruiser Tung Chi to Chefoo. Admiral Ling gives as his excuse that he needed her for defence work at Shanghai. The cruiser is still anchored in Yangtszepoo waters.

The managing director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shih Pang-chin, has rejected the request of General Lu Yung-ting, the local Defence Commissioner for munitions for the artillery of the Tenth Division now under his command. He stated that according to the instructions of the Ministry of War, he is not empowered to supply any provincial officers with arms unless ordered by the ministry. Since he has not yet received any orders from the ministry to this effect, he could not very well grant the request. "Don't worry for money for the punitive expedition" is the declaration of Feng Chi-yu, the Overseas Senator, who is considered the best financial agent in the country. During the first and the second revolutions, Feng raised more money for the support of the revolutionists than any other of his colleagues. He has now volunteered to make a trip to Australia and among the South Sea islands to carry on a campaign for funds for the southern movement.

According to Feng, the Kuomintang members in the United States last year organized a savings bank, whereby each member makes a monthly contribution of \$5 to be

utilised in case of need. There are at present 20,000 members in that country and the total amount already saved would aggregate more than a million Mexican dollars.

Moreover, he says, the present movement is one which attracts the sympathy of all Chinese; so his field will not be limited to the Kuomintang men alone. He assures his friends that the sum he will be able to raise will shatter all former records.

Chihli, Shantung, Anhui and Shensi will not recognise the Li Ching-hsi Cabinet. They have jointly decided to detain all their monthly contributions, to ignore all Mandates and to have no communications with the Central Government.

### Punish Tsuchuns Is Demand Made By Tsen Chun-hsuan

The punishment of Ni Shih-chung and the re-instatement of the dissolved Parliament are the demands made by General Tsen Chun-hsuan, the Kuomintang leader, in a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung. The message, which threatens to prosecute the punitive expedition against the Tsuchuns, reads in part: "The existence of a Republic is dependent upon law as well as the will of the people. The destruction of law and the violation of public will is equivalent to the destruction of the Republican state. Now the dissolution of Parliament has been effected through force and the South and West provinces have declared their self-government.

"The new Legislature, when convened, will itself be an illegal organ, for how could it enact laws which the nation desires to put into effect? "The difficulties of the President in preserving the Union and in considering the proposals of the military faction deserve the sympathy of all. But in arriving at a compromise between the South and the North and the old and the new, I believe there is no alternative but to punish the rebel leader, Ni Shih-chung and to restore the original Parliament according to the Provisional Constitution.

"These are my suggestions and I believe they are not by any means drastic. If the Central Government still hopes for unity of the people, it should consider the majority of the public and not be influenced by a portion of the country which happens to be more powerful in force.

"The re-instatement of the Parliament will incur no suspicion among the people while the punishment of the culprits will be a natural sequence for the violation of law.

"Ni and the other rebels state that they gave their warnings with armed forces in order to find refuge for their crimes under picturesque words. Let it be understood that we, who are loyal to the Republic and the President, will not stand for this, but will, if the rebels remain unpunished, start the much-discussed punitive expedition, which will cause fighting and bloodshed, and we will leave to your imagination what may happen under those circumstances.

Chang Hsun Explains In reply to the Tsuchuns of the various provinces requesting the appointment of General Wang Shih-chien as Premier, General Chang Hsun has sent the following telegram:—

"Wang Shih-chien dared not to take the Premiership; I could not force him to accept. Li Ching-hsi tried hard for the post; I could not stop him. I have already assumed office and I am sure no-one would now interfere with him at his new duties. I had no definite view on the Premier question. I hope that my colleagues will pardon me for my failure to carry out their wishes."

### Commission Finds General Muddle

(Continued from Page 1)

ning of 1916 rendered the operations for the relief of the forces at Kut fatal.

Dealing with the provision of medical requirements the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown, after the battles of 1915 and 1916 and most lamentable and severe suffering. The Commissioners find that Surgeon-General H. G. Hathaway, C. B., of the Army Medical Service, showed untidiness for his office. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, was responsible in a general manner by virtue of his position.

Severely Censure Duff The Commissioners proceed:

"More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of the provision of medical supplies, but, until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him to, declined to notice rumors which were true. The Commission, in apportioning the blame on the Indian Government, for the inefficiency of the management of the campaign in Mesopotamia, recognise their anxieties in other quarters."

The Commissioners declare that, notwithstanding a period of reverse, the success of the campaign in Mesopotamia as a whole has been remarkable. They assert that, in many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged, no more substantial results and no more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

The final conclusion of the Commission censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of the preparations and its lack of readiness to recognise and supply deficiencies.

Press Comment

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, calls it the most humiliating document of the war. "It is for Parliament to give effect to the opinion of the nation which these disclosures will certainly produce."

The Morning Post says that such incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three gods on Olympus, Lord Hardinge, Sir Beauchamp Duff and Sir William Meyer, makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the Indian Army has been a school for brave men and efficient officers, but dry-rot and inefficiency have been at the top. In the House of Commons, today, replying to questions regarding the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, Mr. A. Bonar Law suggested postponement of any discussion of the subject for a week, to enable the House to consider the report. He stated that it was obviously the duty of the Government to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

As to whether Lord Hardinge would retain his present position as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bonar Law said that these questions assume that Lord Hardinge is guilty. He did not wish to make any such assumption at present.

Curzon's Peculiar Position The Times says that it is understood that Lord Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity to make a statement in the House of Lords regarding the report of the Mesopotamia Commission. The rule which prevents permanent officials who are Peers from addressing the House of Lords will presumably be waived in his favor.

"Should Lord Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate, Earl Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The report goes far to indicate the reasons which led him to resign the Viceroyalty of India twelve years ago and which have constantly been misunderstood in this country.

"He had no difference with Lord Kitchener about the re-organization of the army in India. The dispute between them arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralised powers which Lord Kitchener sought to invest in the office of Commander-in-Chief.

"Lord Curzon protested that the position created was unconstitutional and predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this."

### The Weather

Heat, thunder and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 96.7 and the minimum 76.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.1 and 65.3.

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## Main German Effort Is Against British

### Concentrate Twice Army Before Haig As Is Opposed To French Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, June 26.—The newspaper Le Gaulois estimates that 51 German divisions oppose the British on a front of 140 kilometers, while 102 German divisions face the French on a front of 570 kilometers. Thus, the Germans are twice as strong on the British front as on the French front.

London, June 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says that it is known that between 90 and 100 divisions of enemy troops have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive in April and it is a safe calculation that they suffered casualties totalling over 250,000. One hundred and fifty-five German divisions are now in France, as compared with 147 divisions last April.

### EIGHT MORE V.C.s.

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 27.—The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on eight officers and men for most conspicuous gallantry in action. The awards include:—

Lieutenant R. G. Combe, of the Canadian forces, for most conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack. He reached the objective with five men, collected others and repeatedly charged the enemy, taking 80 prisoners. He secured the objective before he was killed.

Lance-Corporal J. Welch, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, after killing one of the enemy in a severe hand-to-hand struggle, chased and captured four of the enemy, although armed only with an empty revolver and kept the machine-guns firing for five hours by his daring initiative.

Sergeant-Major E. Brooks, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, single-handed, captured a machine-gun which was holding up the attack, killing two of the crew of the gun. He then turned the machine-gun on the enemy, thus ensuring the success of our attack.

Private Tom Fresser, of the York-shire Regiment, who, despite the fact that he had been twice wounded and was exhausted, conveyed a very important message to a front-line trench, which proved very valuable at a critical time.

### TRYING TO SAVE MARK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that there has been a considerable export of gold recently from Germany, with the object to arrest the fall of the Mark.

### 'Paid in Full'

Eugene Walter's tense drama, "Paid in Full," will be given tomorrow night by the Frawley Company. This is the play that made one of the theatrical sensations in America. The leading characters are:

Jimmy Smith.—Is a man of few words, a native of Colorado, who after putting in mines for years, has moved East, finally settling in New York City as an employee of the Latin American Steamship Co. He eventually becomes its superintendent.

Joe Brooks.—A collector of the Company, discontented and disgusted with his position in the Company because of his small salary. Like many men of his type, at times he is most lovable and possessed of an affectionate disposition that appeals strongly to women.

Mrs. Emma Brooks.—His wife, daughter of the deceased former general manager of the Company. She had been a constant companion of her father and inherited his sense of democracy. She married Brooks against her mother's advice, but with her father's consent. It had been confidently expected by Brooks and Emma that her father's influence would place Brooks in a better position. Unfortunately, immediately after marriage her father died.

Mrs. Harris.—Her mother, rather a selfish, shallow, unfeeling woman whose ambitions are to enter society, which the modest fortune her husband left will not permit, though it is ample to keep her in comfort and indulge in gratifying ostentation. She has many ways entertained a contempt for her son-in-law on account of his meager means.

Beth Harris.—The younger daughter and only other child. Shares all her mother's views and regards Emma's continued struggle with Brooks as nothing short of martyrdom without the mitigation of the slightest romance.

Captain Williams.—President and General Manager, who made his fortune as captain of a South Pacific trader. His reputation for brutality to his crew was familiar to sailors from Australia to San Francisco. He divides his time between certain excesses of dissipation and business. Underneath it all his heart is warm and he respects but one thing above his own selfish desires, and that is a virtuous woman. He has purchased his women, as he says himself, from Niggers to Hindoos, and in his own picturesque language says that a woman who is rotten, is as rotten as "Hell."

His one decent diversion since Harris' death is an occasional association with the family.

Sato.—Captain Williams' Japanese servant.

### ANGLO-GERMAN PARLEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 26.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Anglo-German war prisoners conference at The Hague was decided on with a view to avoiding the delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries and the consequent hardships to the prisoners whom it was desired to benefit.

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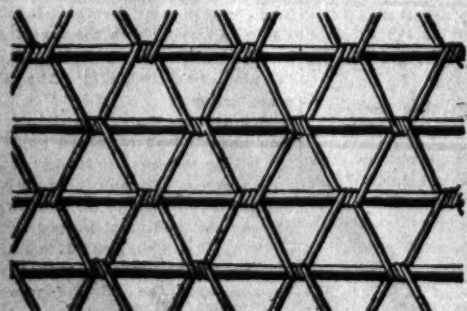
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## Chasing U. Boats Tame Beside Mine Sweeping, Says Fighting 'Sea Slug'

Tells Of Stirring Feats At Gallipoli When 'M.L.s'.  
Were Menaced By Turkish Fire From Forts As Well  
As By Deadly Hidden Bombs They Hunted In  
Shell-Swept Straits

By A Sea Slug

(British Service Name for Members  
of Crews of Submarine Chasers)

Max Horton, the man who torpedoed the German battle cruiser Moltke, was one of the most modest men I have ever met. I palled around for a couple of nights with Horton and another Sea Slug, who had been only a short time out of the Hasda Hospital, where he had recovered from wounds received at Gallipoli. Horton, besides being the hero of the Moltke incident when in command of an E-boat, had been the first man through the Dardanelles in his M. L., as the British call the submarine chasers, he being in that service before taking over a submarine.

M. L. stands for motor launch. The little craft are called a great many other things at times, both by the men in them, when they don't run just right, and by submarine commanders, German and British.

We were all at Portsmouth, which is one of the principal M. L. bases. Horton, his friend and myself had been out on a duty tour, and, on the way back, stopped at The Knut for a couple of drinks, then at Monk's for oysters, and finally landed at Tot's for dinner, which is about the program followed by the Sea Slugs when they can get ashore.

"They had the M. L.'s sweeping mines down at Gallipoli," said Horton in a very matter-of-fact way. "Lots of people think all we slugs have to do is to cruise around and keep from drowning, but I want to tell you that chasing submarines is the easiest and the safest thing expected of us."

"Tugboats and trawlers and mine sweepers weren't much good in the Dardanelles, because they furnished too big a target. Besides everything that could float was getting shot to pieces, and, before they dared send our ships in it was absolutely necessary to sweep the mine fields."

"We used to hook thousand-foot cables between two M. L.'s and cruise down through the fields as fast as we could go. The cables were supposed to foul the mines, tip them over, and explode them. They did it. Also the M. L.'s, themselves, tipped over several mines and exploded them, and, after that, there wasn't anything to hook that end of the cable to."

"The Turkish batteries on the cliffs were so close that, as we drove down through the mine fields, we were at point blank range. The ammunition wasn't so very good, and it didn't always explode on contact, but if ever one of the heavy shells smashed through a chaser, there wasn't much of anything left but the hole it made

on the way through—like a doughnut after you eat it."

"Of course, the Turkish guns firing into the fields detonated a lot of their own mines, but that didn't add to our comfort any, for many of them were right under some of the M. L.'s."

"One day we were sweeping in near shore. The sun was so hot that pitch just seemed to sweat out and run down the decks. The glare off the water was almost blinding, and it really didn't seem as if it could be much worse in the other place to which we might go, if one of those shells hit us. The Turkish batteries were hammering away at us, but the terrific heat was so uncomfortable that nobody minded the shells much. All of a sudden something went by my stomach so close I thought it had cut me in two. Just beyond my boat a shell splashed into the water."

"One of the smaller projectiles had grazed and seared me. I caved in so that I couldn't walk straight or erect for several days—and that is literally true. My stomach felt all the time as if some one was drawing a red hot knife across it."

"I got it worse than that," said the other chap, who had been in the hospital, abruptly. "My boat bumped a mine. I don't know how it is to get shot, but when that thing blew up right alongside of us it felt to me as though it was my own body exploding. It seemed like a sudden and terrific pressure from the inside of me that was going to burst me like a toy balloon."

"We finally got back to the tender under our own power. We had to shore up the bows a little, but we managed to make it. Mines do freakish things, and I don't believe there is a man living that can give any logical reason why we weren't blown to atoms."

"Plain luck, I guess," observed Horton placidly. "It's funny that a mine powerful enough to sink an ocean liner or a battleship will sometimes explode and fail to destroy a motor launch or a submarine that is almost alongside it. A lot of people think submarines are very easily put out of business. We Sea Slugs know it's different—especially the U-boats. I saw one of our own down at Gallipoli which had hit a mine and came in, with her bow patched up, under her own power, just as you did in your chaser."

Sixteen Dead In Launch  
"I never had the bad luck to bump a mine myself, but I've had my share of being shot up. I had one end of a cable in a mine sweeping stunt at the Dardanelles one night when the Turkish batteries got the range. The fire they poured into us was almost unbelievable. I don't see how a stick lived through it. We were practically un-

## Covering Serb Attack With Barrage Fire



WITH THE SERBIANS

The stirring events connected with the Allied advances on the western front have taken public attention from the East where Serbs and Bulgars are fighting daily. This remarkable photograph shows Bulgarians seeking to counter attack and being prevented from doing so by the Serbian barrage fire. The shells are seen bursting immediately before them.

der water all the time, the shells were falling so close and spraying us so steadily."

"Every once in a while one came on board, but they were not exploding right—that is, not right from the Turkish point of view. We were perfectly satisfied to have them fall to go off."

"The other chap, though—the fellow who had the far end of my cable—was getting it pretty badly. He was in terrible shape and, after a particularly vicious burst of fire, his engines stopped and he began to drift. I ran over to him. We couldn't sweep with only one end of the cable in motion."

"Of the eighteen men in the other M. L. I found two alive. They weren't conscious, but they were still alive. The sixteen others were dead. We took these two aboard our launch and got back to the base. That night was hell."

I have quoted the stories told me by these two men as nearly in their words as I can remember them to show a phase of the submarine chasers' work which is seldom thought of. As Horton said, most people think the M. L.'s do nothing but cruise around in comparative safety looking for submarines. This is only one of their duties."

Most of the Sea Slugs have been taught to operate machine guns, and as a result they were frequently used for landing parties at Gallipoli, running in under the Turkish guns and trying to hang on, by their finger nails almost, to the cliffs. Some of the Sea Slugs were on shore for a long time and served in the trenches. One of them told me a bad feature of the fighting there was trying to keep clean. There wasn't water enough to drink, to say nothing about washing, and the only way they could clean their shirts was to lay them on the ankhills.

Even at that, if they left them too long, the shirts themselves would disappear.

There was boarding all the fishing smacks and other apparently non-combatant vessels and searching them for ammunition and mines. I talked to one man named D—, a brother of the officer I told about in my first article, who rammed one of his own submarines, mistaking it for a German—who had a fight with two Turk aeroplanes while he was visiting a number of such vessels.

### Fought Planes With Rifles

"We are just running over to a fishing smack to search her," said D—, "when I hear the throbbing of an aeroplane engine. A few seconds later the roar of another engine cuts in, and presently I locate them with my glasses. It never occurs to me that they are after such small fry as my little M. L."

"Round and round they circle, just over our heads, getting lower and lower all the time, until at last they start dropping bombs."

"Bang! goes one, not thirty feet off my starboard bow, and we are sprayed with the foam she throws up. But the target is too small, and the planes are travelling so fast they can't get us with bombs so they veer off and come skimming back, very low, in a straight line dead for us. They are so close to our heads that I feel like ducking just as one does going under a doorway that is actually high enough to walk through upright, but which looks too low."

"Suddenly they begin to spray us with machine gun fire. Two of my men are hit and the decks are flying into splinters. All I have on board is a couple of 30-30 rifles, and I begin firing with one while my first officer uses the other. The three-pounder can't be elevated enough to use it as an air gun."

"We can shoot rapidly, but nothing like the fire of that cursed spew of lead spraying from those machine guns."

"Once they drive straight over us,

and now they are coming back. If we don't stop them this time, we are gone. I squirt along the sights of my rifle. I take a deep breath, I let part of it out and hold the rest, so that my shoulder will not be moving as I squeeze the trigger."

"I am sighting right for the pilot's chest, I fire. He veers off like a wounded bird, his plane wobbles, it looks as if it was going to fall, but he gets it straightened out and flies away. Both of us begin to fire at the other machine. It rises. The pilot does not dare to fly straight into the rifle fire. From aloft, he contents himself with dropping more bombs, but he must be within range of our rifles for presently he flies away and does not bother us any more."

"If he had been a German airman, the end of the story might have been different."

### Sea Slugs Are Fighters

The crews which officer and man the submarine chasers are not trained

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navy men. They don't know overmuch of the King's regulations, and the discipline they maintain is most certainly not that to which one is accustomed on board ship.

But—and I want to emphasize this strongly—they are scrappers. They fight in their own way. They may not know how to do it according to the book, but they are among the gamest men afloat. Many of them are wealthy and formerly owned and

operated their own boats. They are a hard fighting, hard riding crew, and the devil himself can't scare them.

Before they are assigned to boats, the men are given about a ten-day course in navigation, for they must sometimes cruise out of sight of land, and at night. Many amusing and sometimes almost tragic incidents arise from their inexperience.

I was out once in an M. L. command. (Continued on Page 4)

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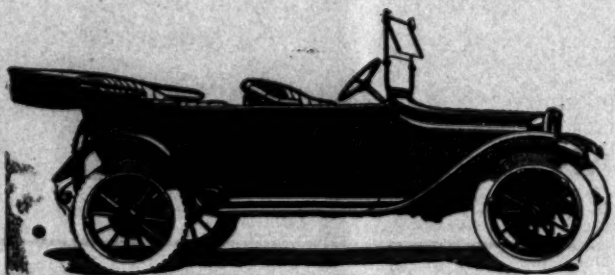
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W.M. Thackeray

"The Virginians"

W.G.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

will you rest the formation of a cabinet? The law is like a trampled thing—its force has gone. Whence then is to come the power and strength of government? Moreover the military has broken down the barrier of order. And so law and order have gone the way of the wind. And even though Parliament were again to be re-convened it would not be easy to walk the road of administration.

"You borrowed military force to protect yourself whilst playing the part of a mediator, in order to solve upon men's favor and applause. The great authority hath fallen by the wayside. How then will you re-gather and bind afresh the unity of the nation?"

You say that it is on right you rely as the ultimate force behind you. But the law and the facts of the case are against you. And it is clear that if righteousness were truly ruling the affairs of the day, the present disarray of the state would never be.

"You have been good enough to telegraph to me. I now reply to you in terms of frankness, believing that you have the right to be treated as one who must be told the truth."

Great pressure is being brought to bear on Admiral C. P. Sah, who recently resigned his position as commander-in-chief of the navy and was subsequently appointed Minister of the Navy, to induce him to come to Peking. Admiral Sah has already refused to accept the appointment but in the last two days urgent telegrams have come to him from all the heads of the present Peking government pressing him to accept.

It is reported that in the next few days a personal representative of the President will see Admiral Sah in an attempt to persuade him.

### Kiangai Will Join South, Li Chun Has Intimated

Emissaries of the Parliament members in Shanghai have returned from Kiangai with the reports that that province will take its stand with the South in the punitive expedition against the Tsuchins. It is said that Li Chun, the tuchun of that province, has referred to the Northern tuchins as usurpers and practically said that when the time came he would use his troops to oust them. Li Chun's troops are Northern men and it is believed that for that reason he is waiting until the Southern provinces have begun action.

If Kwangtung or Kwangsi troops enter his province he will then be able to persuade his men that they have no other choice than to join the movement.

### Attempt Made By Tsuchins To Bribe Navy Reported

(From the Chinese Press)  
The naval authorities at Shanghai have rejected the financial offer made by the independent Tsuchins through Shen Ai-chong, a vice-minister under the Manchu Regime, if they remain loyal to the present Peking Government. Some time ago, Kang Yu-wei was asked by the Tsuchins to offer the sum of \$60,000 as "special expenses" for the Navy, but owing to his lack of acquaintance in the fleet, he failed to begin any negotiations with the authorities.

The Commander of the First Squadron, Admiral Ling Pao-yi, has ignored the order of the Peking Government to despatch the Training Cruiser Tung Chi to Chefoo. Admiral Ling gives as his excuse that he needed her for defence work at Shanghai. The cruiser is still anchored in Yangtszepoo waters.

The managing director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, Shia Pang-chin, has rejected the request of General Lu Yung-ting, the local Defence Commissioner for munitions for the artillery of the Tenth Division now under his command. He stated that according to the instructions of the Ministry of War, he is not empowered to supply any provincial officers with arms unless ordered by the ministry. Since he has not yet received any orders from the ministry to this effect, he could not very well grant the request. "Don't worry for money for the punitive expedition" is the declaration of Feng Chi-yu, the Overseas Senator, who is considered the best financial agent in the country. During the first and the second revolutions, Feng raised more money for the support of the revolutionists than any other of his colleagues. He has now volunteered to make a trip to Australia and among the South Sea Islands to carry on a campaign for funds for the southern movement.

According to Feng, the Kuomintang members in the United States last year organized a savings bank, whereby each member makes a monthly contribution of \$5 to be

utilised in case of need. There are at present 20,000 members in that country and the total amount already saved would aggregate more than a million Mexican dollars.

Moreover, he says, the present movement is one which attracts the sympathy of all Chinese; so his field will not be limited to the Kuomintang men alone. He assures his friends that the sum he will be able to raise will shatter all former records.

Chihli, Shantung, Anhui and Shensi will not recognise the Li Ching-hai Cabinet. They have jointly decided to detain all their monthly contributions, to ignore all Mandates and to have no communications with the Central Government.

### Punish Tsuchins Is Demand Made By Tsen Chun-huan

The punishment of Ni Shih-chang and the re-instatement of the dissolved Parliament are the demands made by General Tsen Chun-huan, the Kuomintang leader, in a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung. The message, which threatens to prosecute the punitive expedition against the Tsuchins, reads in part:

"The existence of a Republic is dependent upon law as well as the will of the people. The destruction of law and the violation of public will is equivalent to the destruction of the Republican state. Now the dissolution of Parliament has been effected through force and the South and West provinces have declared their self-government.

"The new Legislature, when convened, will itself be an illegal organ for how could it enact laws which the nation desires to put into effect?"

"The difficulties of the President in preserving the Union and in considering the proposals of the military faction deserve the sympathy of all. But in arriving at a compromise between the South and the North and the old and the new, I believe there is no alternative but to punish the rebel leader, Ni Shih-chung and to restore the original Parliament according to the Provisional Constitution.

"These are my suggestions and I believe they are not by any means drastic. If the Central Government still hopes for unity of the people, it should consider the majority of the public and not be influenced by a portion of the country which happens to be more powerful in force.

"The re-instatement of the Parliament will incur no suspicion among the people while the punishment of the culprits will be a natural sequence for the violation of law.

"Ni and the other rebels state that they gave their warnings with armed forces in order to find refuge for their crimes under picturesque words. Let it be understood that we, who are loyal to the Republic and the President, will not stand for this. If the rebels remain unpunished, the much-discussed punitive expedition, which will cause fighting and bloodshed, and we will leave to your imagination what may happen under those circumstances."

Chang Hsun Explains  
In reply to the Tsuchins of the various provinces requesting the appointment of General Wang Shih-chun as Premier, General Chang Hsun has sent the following telegram:

"Wang Shih-chun dared not to take the Premiership; I could not force him to accept. Li Ching-hai tried hard for the post; I could not stop him. Li has already assumed office and I am sure no-one would now interfere with him at his new duties. I had no definite view on the Premier question. I hope that my colleagues will pardon me for my failure to carry out their wishes."

### Commission Finds General Muddle

(Continued from Page 1)  
ning of 1916 rendered the operations for the relief of the forces at Kut fatal.

Dealing with the provision of medical requirements the Commissioners declare that this was insufficient from the beginning and ultimately resulted in a lamentable breakdown after the battles of 1915 and 1916 and most lamentable and severe suffering. The Commissioners find that Surgeon-General H. G. Hathaway, C. B., of the Army Medical Service, showed unfitness for his office. Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy of India, was responsible in a general manner by virtue of his position.

Severely Censure Duff  
The Commissioners proceed:

"More severe censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Beauchamp Duff, who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of the provision of medical supplies, but, until the Viceroy's superior authority forced him, to decline to notice rumors which were true. The Commission, in apportioning the blame on the Indian Government, for the inefficiency of the management of the campaign in Mesopotamia, recognise their anxieties in other quarters."

The Commissioners declare that, notwithstanding a period of reverses, the success of the campaign in Mesopotamia as a whole has been remarkable. They assert that, in many parts of the world in which the Allies have been engaged, no more substantial results and no more solid victories have been achieved than in Mesopotamia.

The final conclusion of the Commission censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of the preparations and its lack of readiness to recognise and supply deficiencies.

Press Comment  
The Daily Telegraph, commenting on the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, calls it the most melancholy, most damning and most humiliating document of the war. "It is for Parliament to give effect to the opinion of the nation which these disclosures will certainly produce."

The Morning Post says that the incompetence and neglect deserve something more than censure. The attitude of the three gods on Olympus, Lord Hardinge, Sir Beauchamp Duff and Sir William Meyer, makes it impossible for any of them to continue further in public employment.

The Daily Chronicle remarks that the Indian Army has been a school for brave men and efficient officers, but dry-rot and inefficiency have been at the top.

In the House of Commons, today, replying to questions regarding the report of the Mesopotamia Commission, Mr. A. Bonar Law suggested postponement of any discussion of the subject for a week, to enable the House to consider the report. He stated that it was obviously the duty of the Government to take immediate action regarding those specially accused of culpability.

As to whether Lord Hardinge would retain his present position as Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bonar Law said that these questions assume that Lord Hardinge is guilty. He did not wish to make any such assumption at present.

Curzon's Peculiar Position

The Times says that it is understood that Lord Hardinge will seek the earliest opportunity to make a statement in the House of Lords regarding the report of the Mesopotamia Commission. The rule which prevents permanent officials who are Peers from addressing the House of Lords will presumably be waived in his favor.

"Should Lord Hardinge's statement be followed by a debate, Earl Curzon will find himself in a peculiar position. The report goes far to vindicate the reasons which led him to resign the Viceroyalty of India twelve years ago and which have constantly been misunderstood in this country."

"He had no difference with Lord Kitchener about the re-organization of the army in India. The dispute between them arose because Lord Curzon protested against the excessive centralised powers which Lord Kitchener sought to invest in the office of Commander-in-Chief. Lord Curzon protested that the position created was unconstitutional and predicted that disaster would inevitably ensue in the event of war. Lord Curzon would be less than human if he did not desire to say something about this."

### The Weather

Heat, thunder and showers. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 95.7 and the minimum 76.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.1 and 65.3.

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## Main German Effort Is Against British

Concentrate Twice Army Before Haig As Is Opposed To French Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, June 26.—The newspaper Le Gaulois estimates that 51 German divisions oppose the British on a front of 140 kilometers, while 103 German divisions face the French on a front of 570 kilometers. Thus, the Germans are twice as strong on the British front as on the French front.

London, June 26.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says that it is known that between 90 and 100 divisions of enemy troops have been withdrawn from the battle since the beginning of the Anglo-French offensive in April and it is a safe calculation that they suffered casualties totalling over 250,000. One hundred and fifty-five German divisions are now in France, as compared with 147 divisions last April.

### EIGHT MORE V.Cs.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 27.—The Gazette announces that the Victoria Cross has been conferred on eight officers and men for most conspicuous gallantry in action. The awards include:

Lieutenant R. G. Combe, of the Canadian forces, for most conspicuous gallantry in leading an attack. He reached the objective with five men, collected others and repeatedly charged the enemy, taking 30 prisoners. He secured the objective before he was killed.

Lance-Corporal J. Welch, of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, after killing one of the enemy in a severe hand-to-hand struggle, chased and captured four of the enemy, although armed only with an empty revolver and kept the machine-guns firing for five hours by his daring initiative.

Sergeant-Major E. Brooks, of the Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry, single-handed, captured a machine-gun which was holding up the attack, killing two of the crew of the gun. He then turned the machine-gun on the enemy, thus ensuring the success of our attack.

Private Tom Frewer, of the Yorkshire Regiment, who, despite the fact that he had been twice wounded and was exhausted, conveyed a very important message to a front-line trench, which proved very valuable at a critical time.

### TRYING TO SAVE MARK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, June 27.—The Frankfurter Zeitung states that there has been a considerable export of gold recently from Germany, with the object to arrest the fall of the Mark.

### 'Paid in Full'

Eugene Walter's tense drama, "Paid in Full," will be given tomorrow night by the Frawley Company. This is the play that made one of the theatrical sensations in America. The leading characters are:

Jimmy Smith—Is a man of few words, a native of Colorado, who after putting in mines for years, has moved East, finally settling in New York City as an employee of the Latin American Steamship Co. He eventually becomes its superintendent.

Joe Brooks—A collector of the Com-

pany, discontented and disgusted with his position in the Company because of his small salary. Like many men of his type, at times he is most lovable and possessed of an affectionate disposition that appeals strongly to women.

Mrs. Emma Brooks—His wife, daughter of the deceased former general manager of the Company. She had been a constant companion of her father and inherited his sense of democracy. She married Brooks against her mother's advice, but with her father's consent. It had been confidently expected by Brooks and Emma that her father's influence would place Brooks in a better position. Unfortunately, immediately after marriage her father died.

Mrs. Harris—Her mother, rather a selfish, shallow, unfeeling woman whose ambitions are to enter society, which the modest fortune her husband left will not permit, though it is ample to keep her in comfort and indulge in gratifying ostentation. She has always entertained a contempt for her son-in-law on account of his meager means.

Beth Harris—The younger daughter and only other child. Shares all her mother's views and regards Emma's continued struggle with Brooks as nothing short of martyrdom without the mitigation of the slightest romance.

Captain Williams—President and General Manager, who made his fortune as captain of a South Pacific trader. His reputation for brutality to his crew was familiar to sailors from Australia, to San Francisco. He divides his time between certain excesses of dissipation and business. Underneath it all his heart is warm and he respects but one thing above his own selfish desires. And that is a virtuous woman. He has purchased his women, as he says himself, from Niggers to Hindus, and in his own picturesque language says that a woman who is rotten, is as rotten as "Hell."

His one decent diversion since Harris' death is an occasional association with the family.

Sato—Captain Williams' Japanese servant.

### ANGLO-GERMAN PARLEY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 25.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Anglo-German war prisoners conference at The Hague was decided on with a view to avoiding the delays inseparable from correspondence through intermediaries and the consequent hardships to the prisoners whom it was desired to benefit.

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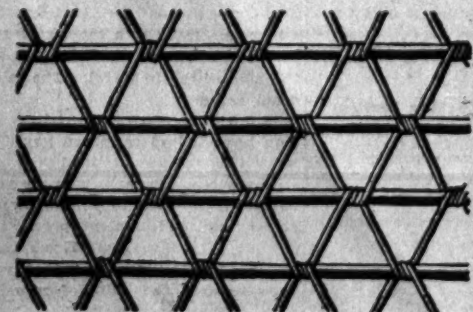
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Tells Of Stirring Feats At Gallipoli When 'M.L.s'.  
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By A Sea Slug  
(British Service Name for Members  
of Crews of Submarine Chasers)

Max Horton, the man who torpedoed the German battle cruiser Moltke, was one of the most modest men I have ever met. I palled around for a couple of nights with Horton and another Sea Slug, who had been only a short time out of the Hasda Hospital, where he had recovered from wounds received at Gallipoli. Horton, besides being the hero of the Moltke incident when in command of an E-boat, had been the first man through the Dardanelles in his M. L., as the British call the submarine chasers, he being in that service before taking over a submarine.

M. L. stands for motor launch. The little craft are called a great many other things at times, both by the men in them, when they don't run just right, and by submarine commanders, German and British.

We were all at Portsmouth, which is one of the principal M. L. bases. Horton, his friend and myself had been out on a duty tour, and, on the way back, stopped at The Knut for a couple of drinks, then at Monk's for oysters, and finally landed at Tot's for dinner, which is about the program followed by the Sea Slugs when they can get ashore.

"They had the M. L.'s sweeping mines down at Gallipoli," said Horton in a very matter-of-fact way. "Lots of people think all we slugs have to do is to cruise around and keep from drowning, but I want to tell you that chasing submarines is the easiest and the safest thing expected of us."

"Tugboats and trawlers and mine sweepers weren't much good in the Dardanelles, because they furnished too big a target. Besides everything that could float was getting shot to pieces, and, before they dared send our ships in it was absolutely necessary to sweep the mine fields."

"We used to hook thousand-foot cables between two M. L.'s and cruise down through the fields as fast as we could go. The cables were supposed to foul the mines, tip them over, and explode them. They did it. Also the M. L.'s themselves, tipped over several mines and exploded them, and, after that, there wasn't anything to hook that end of the cable to."

"The Turkish batteries on the cliffs were so close that, as we drove down through the mine fields, we were at point blank range. The ammunition wasn't so very good, and it didn't always explode on contact, but if ever one of the heavy shells smashed through a chaser, there wasn't much of anything left but the hole it made on the way through—like a doughnut after you eat it."

"Of course, the Turkish guns firing into the fields detonated a lot of their own mines, but that didn't add to our comfort any, for many of them were right under some of the M. L.'s."

"One day we were sweeping in near shore. The sun was so hot that pitch just seemed to sweat out and run down the decks. The glare off the water was almost blinding, and it really didn't seem as if it could be much worse in the other places to which we might go, if one of those shells hit us. The Turkish batteries were hammering away at us, but the terrific heat was so uncomfortable that nobody minded the shells much. All of a sudden something went by my stomach so close I thought it had cut me in two. Just beyond my boat a shell splashed into the water."

"One of the smaller projectiles had grazed and seared me. I caved in so that I couldn't walk straight or erect for several days—and that is literally true. My stomach felt all the time as if some one was drawing a red hot knife across it."

"I got it worse than that," said the other chap, who had been in the hospital, abruptly. "My boat bumped a mine. I don't know how it is to get shot, but when that thing blew up right alongside of us it felt to me as though it was my own body exploding. It seemed like a sudden and terrific pressure from the inside of me that was going to burst me like a toy balloon."

"We finally got back to the tender under our own power. We had to shore up the bows a little, but we managed to make it. Mines do freakish things, and I don't believe there is a man living that can give any logical reason why we weren't blown to atoms."

"Plain luck, I guess," observed Horton placidly. "It's funny that a mine powerful enough to sink an ocean liner or a battleship will sometimes explode and fail to destroy a motor launch or a submarine that is almost alongside it. A lot of people think submarines are very easily put out of business. We Sea Slugs know it's different—especially the U-boats. I saw one of our own down at Gallipoli which had hit a mine and came in, with her bow patched up, under her own power, just as you did in your chaser."

"I never had the bad luck to bump a mine myself, but I've had my share of being shot up. I had one end of a cable in a mine sweeping stunt at the Dardanelles one night when the Turkish batteries got the range. The fire they poured into us was almost unbelievable. I don't see how a stick lived through it. We were practically un-

## Covering Serb Attack With Barrage Fire



WITH THE SERBIANS

The stirring events connected with the Allied advances on the western front have taken public attention from the East where Serbs and Bulgars are fighting daily. This remarkable photograph shows Bulgarians seeking to counter attack and being prevented from doing so by the Serbian barrage fire. The shells are seen bursting immediately before them.

der water all the time, the shells were falling so close and spraying us so steadily."

"Every once in a while one came on board, but they were not exploding right—that is, not 'right' from the Turkish point of view. We were perfectly satisfied to have them fall to go off."

"The other chap, though—the fellow who had the far end of my cable—was getting it pretty badly. He was in terrible shape and, after a particularly vicious burst of fire, his engines stopped and he began to drift. I ran over to him. We couldn't sweep with only one end of the cable in motion."

"Of the eighteen men in the other M. L. I found two alive. They weren't conscious, but they were still alive. The sixteen others were dead. We took these two aboard our launch and got back to the base. That night was hell."

I have quoted the stories told me by these two men as nearly in their words as I can remember them to show a phase of the submarine chasers' work which is seldom thought of. As Horton said, most people think the M. L.'s do nothing but cruise around in comparative safety looking for submarines. This is only one of their duties."

Most of the Sea Slugs have been taught to operate machine guns, and as a result they were frequently used for landing parties at Gallipoli, running in under the Turkish guns and trying to hang on, by their finger nails almost, to the cliffs. Some of the Sea Slugs were on shore for a long time and served in the trenches. One of them told me a bad feature of the fighting there was trying to keep clean. There wasn't water enough to drink, to say nothing about washing, and the only way they could clean their shirts was to lay them on the ankhills."

Even at that, if they left them too long, the shirts themselves would disappear. Another job the M. L.'s had down

there was boarding all the fishing smacks and other apparently non-combatant vessels and searching them for ammunition and mines. I talked to one man named D—, a brother of the officer I told about in my first article, who rammed one of his own submarines, mistaking it for a German—who had a fight with two Turk aeroplanes while he was visiting a number of such vessels."

### Fought Planes With Rifles

"We are just running over to a fishing smack to search her," said D—, "when I hear the throbbing of an aeroplane engine. A few seconds later the roar of another engine cuts in, and presently I locate them with my glasses. It never occurs to me that they are after such small fry as my little M. L."

"Round and round they circle, just over our heads, getting lower and lower all the time, until at last they start dropping bombs. "Bang! goes one, not thirty feet off my starboard bow, and we are sprayed with the foam she throws up. But the target is too small, and the planes are travelling so fast they can't get us with bombs so they veer off and come skimming back, very low, in a straight line dead for us. They are so close to our heads that I feel like ducking just as one does going under a doorway that is actually high enough to walk through upright, but which looks too low."

"Suddenly they begin to spray us with machine gun fire. Two of my men are hit and the decks are flying into splinters. All I have on board is a couple of 30-30 rifles, and I begin firing with one while my first officer uses the other. The three-pounder can't be elevated enough to use it as an air gun."

"We can shoot rapidly, but nothing like the fire of that cursed spew of lead spraying from those machine guns. "Once they drive straight over us,

and now they are coming back. If we don't stop them this time, we are gone. I squint along the sights of my rifle. I take a deep breath, I let part of it out and hold the rest, so that my shoulder will not be moving as I squeeze the trigger."

"I am sighting right for the pilot's chest. I fire. He veers off like a wounded bird, his plane wobbles, it looks as if it was going to fall, but he gets it straightened out and flies away. Both of us begin to fire at the other machine. It rises. The pilot does not dare to fly straight into the rifle fire. From aloft, he contents himself with dropping more bombs, but he must be within range of our rifles for presently he flies away and does not bother us any more."

"If he had been a German airman, the end of the story might have been different."

### Sea Slugs Are Fighters

The crews which officer and man the submarine chasers are not trained

### ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

Do you find your breath bad in the morning, a bad taste in the mouth, a coated tongue? Are you constipated, mentally sluggish, dizzy, bilious? If so try

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navy men. They don't know overmuch of the King's regulations, and the discipline they maintain is most certainly not that to which one is accustomed on board ship.

But—and I want to emphasise this strongly—they are scrappers. They fight in their own way. They may not know how to do it according to the book, but they are among the gamest men afloat. Many of them are wealthy and formerly owned and

operated their own boats. They are a hard fighting, hard riding crew, and the devil himself can't scare them. Before they are assigned to boats, the men are given about a ten-day course in navigation, for they must sometimes cruise out of sight of land, and at night. Many amusing and sometimes almost tragic incidents arise from their inexperience. I was out once in an M. L. com-

(Continued on Page 4)

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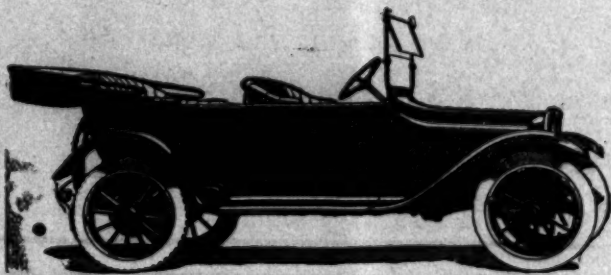
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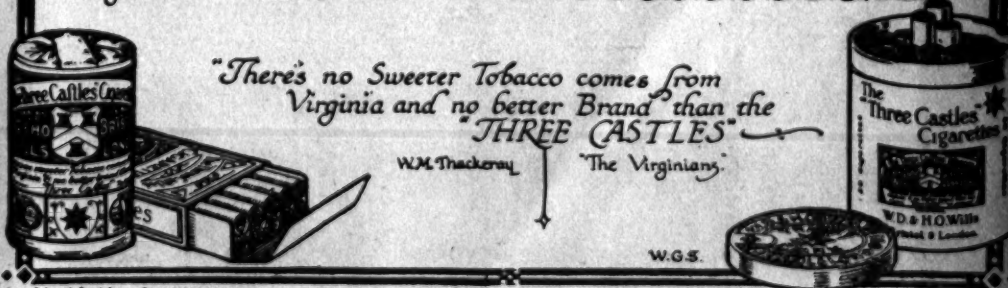
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Virginia and no better Brand than the  
**THREE CASTLES**  
The Virginians."

W.M. Thackeray

W.G.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)

## WANT TO LOAF? THEN SHUN WEST VIRGINIA

Be You Hobo Or Millionaire  
Golf, You Must Work Or  
Be Arrested There

Charleston, W. Va., May 20.—When it comes to simon pure democracy, the bill passed by the Legislature of this State Saturday is put forward for consideration. It provides jail for any kind of male loafer between the ages of sixteen and sixty. It declines to distinguish between a tin can hobo and a handsome Harold of silver-spoonmarked nativity wandering the links with gold mounted golf clubs—not even if his income were twice as large as Rockefeller's and Carnegie's together. His position of living in elegant idleness on his income is as reprehensible under this law as that of the hobo mooching backdoor handouts. He's got to go to work in thirty days or beat it beyond the boundaries of West Virginia or be arrested and put to work mending roads, digging ditches and building fences, ploughing fields or hoeing potatoes, besides being fined \$100.

The law is designed to wipe out all idleness in the State until the war is over and is scheduled to include "all able-bodied male loafers, loafers and idlers," and "in no case shall the possession by the accused of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him be a defense to any prosecution under this act."

Under the law a loafer is one "who shall fail to or refuse to regularly and steadily engage for at least thirty-six hours per week in some lawful and recognised business, profession, occupation or employment whereby he may produce or earn sufficient to support himself and those legally dependent upon him, and shall be held as a vagrant and be guilty of a misdemeanor."

If the loafer has dependents, some compensation will be given them for his enforced labor by the State, but otherwise he'll not get a penny for himself.

Only bona fide students are exempt, and these only during school terms.

## Chasing U. Boats Tame To Sweeping

(Continued from Page 3)  
manded by a subaltern named C—. All he knew about navigating had been taught him in ten days. He got lost, was ashamed to say so and admit that he didn't know how to get his location. He figured for two days trying to find out where he was. He'd get his sun observations and by the time he had the readings calculated he'd be so far away that he had to do it all over again.

He figured for two days, and all the time he was getting shorter in provisions and fuel. For the last half day he followed a destroyer, thinking she was running into port. He wouldn't signal her and ask for instructions or for his location, so he just trailed along after her as though he knew where he was going. He was too proud to ask the road home.

**Target For Own Batteries**  
The sun was under clouds, but it came out just before sunset, and he discovered that he had been running right away from England. We got back off Portsmouth at night. But our signal box had been lost overseas and we couldn't reply to the signal at the entrance to the harbor, which came within inches of costing us our lives, as our own batteries fired a couple of 4.7s at us and we had to run out and cruise around the rest of the night to save our skins. However, we hung in sight of the harbor so as not to get lost again.

This same chap, though he was short on the science of navigation, was long on fight. When cruising at night, the M. L.'s, of course, show no lights, and it is very hard to maintain an absolutely even speed and keep just the proper distance from the other craft.

Steam engines can be controlled right down to the inch, but the gas engines which drive the M. L.'s are not so readily regulated. A single notch increase or decrease on the throttle may make a difference of a whole knot in speed.

Well, C— lost track of the other chasers in his squadron one night, and he didn't dare signal to them. They were out searching for sub-

marines, and to show lights would only give the whole thing away. He couldn't take a chance on sending up a rocket or tooting his whistle, for secrecy is everything, so he laid a course the way he thought he ought to steer and kept it up, hell bent, all night.

Just after daylight he discovered he was off the Belgian coast, having crossed the Channel. As the early morning mist lifted he sighted a big vessel astern flying the German flag. She didn't look like a regular warship—more like a converted yacht—but she mounted one gun forward, and C— could see others aft.

He had a regulation three-inch piece himself.

"Well, boys," he said to the crew, "we may be rotten navigators, but we don't need to know navigation to give that tub a fight. What do you say?"

There was only about one chance in a hundred that any of them would come out of the scrap alive, and C— didn't like to order his men into it. The M. L. was so fast she could have run, but the crew was game, so C— put about and began to loop around in order to cross her bows, thinking to cut loose a few raking shots into the craft.

The gun was loaded and ready to fire, and C— was only waiting for what he thought was the best position before giving the order to shoot.

"We ought to fly our flag if we're going into battle," suggested some one in the crew.

"By jove, you're right," C— agreed, and in a jiffy the British ensign was run up at the M. L.'s stern.

Like a shot the German flag at the stern of the war vessel came down and the Union Jack took its place. Simultaneously from the masthead the stranger broke out a private British naval signal and C— replied.

He had come within an ace of firing into one of his own vessels which had been flying the German flag in order to decoy any German craft that might sight her. It shows, though, that the Sea Slugs are ready to go into action any time and that they don't have to have the odds in their favor, either.

**A Matter Of Luck**  
As I said before, the catching of a submarine and its destruction is greatly a matter of luck. Sometimes the M. L.'s cruise around for days without seeing one, and then perhaps a U-boat will pop to the surface within a couple of hundred yards. The most important adjunct to luck is an all-seeing eye. One never knows where the periscope is going to stick out above the surface, and you must be ready at any second to make it out at any point of the compass.

Just how many submarines were "got" while I was in England I am not at liberty to say, but I can go on record as stating that they are not easy to get, and the captives are fewer than generally supposed. A vast number of units are necessary to combat them with any degree of success. Besides being invisible almost at will, the submarines are manned by men of nerve.

The idea, prevalent among some people, that submarine crews are more or less snarks who strike in the dark or when there is no danger for themselves should be dispelled. The submarines are operated by men who fear death not at all, and who sometimes take staggering chances. If the British develop one trick that bags them a single submarine they consider it a success. News of English successes spreads rapidly in the under-water world.

U-boats have run in a few scant miles from shore and sunk all sorts of craft, and they have even tackled destroyers. The British had some very sad experiences in seeing destroyers on rescue work, after which they used the M. L.'s for this purpose. These make smaller torpedo targets. The Germans are supposed not to risk U-boats unduly, but, believe me, they do.

I talked with the chief engineer and one of the crew of a British sugar ship from the West Indies who had been rescued after being torpedoed.

"We were just making Harve," said the engineer, "and we were mighty glad to get in. The day was remarkably clear, and the water was oily smooth. We were so close to land we didn't think there was a chance of anything attacking us, when just at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, a submarine appeared off our port bow and signalled us to stop."

**A Merchantman Fights**  
"We were armed with a 4.7 gun on our stern and had navy gunners on board, so instead of obeying, we turned sharply to starboard to pre-

sent as small a target as possible for a torpedo and opened fire.

"The first two shots fell short, and the third went over the U-boat. The way, some people talk you would have expected the submarine to run away. She didn't do anything of the kind. She opened up on us with a gun that must have been at least a three-inch piece, and the second shot hit one of our gun mounts.

"One man disappeared—actually disappeared. Either he was knocked into the sea, and sank, or he must have been literally blown to pieces. Another poor fellow was killed—just about torn in two—and two other men were put out cold. The captain had to stop them, because there was nothing left to fight with.

"We were so near port that the firing must have been heard, and it was almost certain something would come out to investigate, but the German commander ordered us into our boats. While we were lowering away he signalled the captives methodically.

U-boat went about finishing the job, and the chief engineer, myself, to come alongside the U-boat. The first thing he did was to have our wounded brought aboard, and his surgeon attended to them. Then he used our boat to send men over and place bombs in the ship to blow her up.

"We ought to fly our flag if we're going into battle," suggested some one in the crew.

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Looking for "U" Boat 232.

Oh, Lord, have mercy upon us!

Sing me a song of a bold young "Loot."

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Skilful mariner and nut to boot

(Lord have mercy upon us).

So ship the cable and heave the lead.

Hard a-starboard and full ahead.

The detonators are in my bed.

Lord have mercy upon us!

Sing me a song of a smart young "Sub."

(Lord have mercy upon us).

An insubordinate, half-trained cub

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Of the "King's Regulations" I know

not one.

I have left undone what I should have done.

But, oh, my aunt! when I fire that gun!

Lord have mercy upon us!

Sing me a song of C. M. B.

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Bred in a garage and sent to sea

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Taken away from the motor trade,

Seasick and sorry, sore, dismayed,

But a hell of a nut on the "Grand Parade."

Lord have mercy upon us!

Sing me a song of Uncle Sam

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Built 500 and don't care a damn

(Lord have mercy upon us).

Nobody knows what they built them for.

Every one prays that they'll build no more;

But such are the horrors of "bloody war."

Lord have mercy upon us!

Sing me a song of a "North Sea" base

(Oh, Lord have mercy upon us).

A dirty, forgotten, one-horse place

(Lord have mercy upon us).

When the wind blows west how brave we are.

When the wind blows east it's different far.

You'll find us safe in the "Harbor Bar."

Lord have mercy upon us!

As one may gather from the song,

many of the Sea Slugs were formerly chauffeurs,

and, although the M.L.'s use gasoline for fuel, there is some difference between navigating one of them and an automobile.

The "detonators under the bed" is literal.

There isn't overmuch room on an M. L. and about the only place to keep the detonators is under the bunks.

These little craft carry sufficient explosive to blow up several

first class warships, and, if you want to know how it feels to sit over a volcano, with the lid about to be blown off, you want to ride in one of them, especially when somebody begins potting at you with shells that may blow up every ounce of ammunition you've got on board any minute.

## No Household

can be really happy if any of its members are ailing. Sound health in a family is a boon precious beyond words, and without success and felicity are practically impossible. Much illness is positively unnecessary and is occasioned chiefly by neglect. Much anxiety given on this account to near and dear ones is, therefore, avoidable. It is of the utmost importance that a reliable remedy should always be at hand to relieve the earliest symptoms of indisposition. Beecham's Pills are an excellent household medicine—safe to take and sure in their curative results. No home

## Should Be Without

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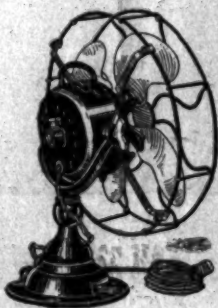
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APOLLO THEATRE: Programme for June 29th, 30th and July 1st.

TONIGHT

"A MATRIMONIAL MARTYR"  
Pathe-Coloured Gold Rooster Play

IN 5 PARTS

Featuring RUTH ROWLAND, supported by a  
superior cast, including Andrew Arbuckle, Daniel  
Gilfether, Marguerite Nichols and R. Henry Gray.

PRODUCED BY BALBOA



RUTH ROWLAND PATHE-BALBOA

**SYNOPSIS**  
The story tells of Erma Desmond (Ruth Rowland), who lives with her uncle and aunt on their large estate on Long Island. She is in love with Chester Clynch, but her uncle frowns upon her choice and the two decide to elope. Meanwhile, Mrs. Hugo Stanley (also played by Miss Rowland) wife of a scientist, (Andrew Arbuckle) and a lady of very uncertain temper, is holding the fort against her husband and daughter. She is in one of her moods, and the family fights shy of her.  
Erma plans to elope, but balks at the last moment and decides not to go. Her uncle, however, learns of her plans, and in his anger insists that she carry them out. She goes to the city and takes up her abode with a friend. Later, she leaves to accept a position as companion to Mrs. Stanley. The latter notes the marked likeness between the girl and herself and hires her. Mrs. Stanley then, her husband and daughter having gone off, leaves for a pleasure trip, installing Erma as head of the house and leaving her a check of large proportions to cover the expenses. There is a house party in progress at Stanley's at the time but even the guests and servants fail to recognise Erma as the former employee, thinking that she has gone off. The only change they do note is in the remarkably sweet disposition of their mistress.  
Sometime later, Stanley and the suitor for his daughter's hand, to whom Mrs. Stanley objected, return. Then the daughter comes home from boarding school, all of which greatly amuses matters and creates some highly dramatic and laughable situations. Stanley falls in love with his "wife" (who isn't his wife at all) and Gilberta, the daughter, smoothes her "dear mother" with kisses. It's a lovely fix.  
Matters finally are straightened out, but not without many absorbing complications. Finally a message from the real Mrs. Stanley, who had fled to Reno, announcing that she has secured a divorce, clears the road for Stanley and Erma who wish nothing more.

MATINEE, Sunday, at 3 p.m., showing 5th & 6th Episodes of "THE SHIELDING SHADOW"

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British, French and American  
Gazettes  
depicting all the principal  
events

"A Hot Time in Snakeville"  
Essanay Comedy

"From Dough to Kneading Board"  
Heinie and Louie Comedy

# Smiles from the Mixed Court

An open door in the middle of the night and a basket full of valuable articles standing therein—who could resist such a temptation? Not Wong Sian-sai.

So it came to pass that he thrust his hand inside the door, snatched the basket and made his way up Avenue Edward VII trying to look guileless and preoccupied. All might have gone well had not a policeman stopped and asked him what was inside the basket. But as it happened, Wong hadn't yet looked into it himself and though he hazarded guesses at everything from hens to kerosene oil, he didn't know and the policeman drew his own conclusions.

Wong made no bones about it in court. All he would say was that the door was open and it looked tempting—and what would you? It is the way of the world.

And in view of the fact that it was Wong's seventh submission to temptation he got six months in prison and expulsion.

**It's The Woman That Pays**  
Some Chinese De Maupassant should tell this tale. It is a tragic tale of misplaced love and man's infidelity and the way of a man with a maid and a woman's broken heart.

Night before last Kong Kueh-sz stood on the Honan Road bridge gazing at the calm, peaceful and fragrant waters underneath. How restless the oily waters seemed! So restless—and the world so turbulent and fraught with woe.

Kong Kueh-sz gazed about her in her last look on this world of tears and trials—and jumped. She went down once. The water was cold and—she would put it delicately—redolent with the exotic aroma of the Orient. She did not like it. She screamed.

The scream brought out excited boatmen. They saw the bobbing figure, they went after it with poles, and in a few seconds Kong Kueh-sz was fished out like a samli.

The scene changes to the court. There Kong Kueh-sz told her story. She was married to one Chang who dwells in Haining Road. In a word, this Chang is a bad guy. Once he had loved her and she had loved him. But his love cooled. Then she had discovered he had another sweetheart. She reproached him. He punched her. She reproached him again. He refused to give her food—and punched her some more. She had decided to end it all.

Anyway, it's against the law to try to shake off this mortal coil and Kong Kueh-sz was warned not to try it again. And they will try to do something with the gay deceiver, Chang.

**A Sure Thing**  
Yui Ah-pau and his two friends were bad sportsmen, to say the least. They met Wang Kye-ling on the street. Without waiting for the formality of an introduction, they asked him to come and gamble with them.

Wang would not. He had three dollars but they were not his. So the trio decided to get it anyway. They dragged him into an alley and there dived him of his money.

Wang was not defenseless, however. He has stout lungs and his shrieks brought a policeman.

Yui gave various innocent explanations, each of which contradicted the other. But he has been in court four times before and six months and expulsion was his fate.

## KOREA'S EX-EMPEROR

Riveter's "actin" notice to The China Press  
Shimonoseki, June 27.—The ex-emperor of Korea has passed through here on his way back to Seoul.



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the powder of fairy fineness—soft, fragrant as a caress.  
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## News Brevities

Mr. F. J. Raven and children, and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Sites and son left yesterday for Peltaiho, where they will spend the summer.

The annual distribution of prizes and certificates of St. Francis Xavier's College will be held tomorrow at 5.30 the Director and staff have announced.

Mr. R. W. Swallow of Peking, who recently volunteered for service with the British forces, sailed from Tientsin on the ss. Koonshing.

The annual general meeting of the Association of Lancastrians in China will be held at the offices of Messrs. Maitland and Co. at 5.15 p.m. today.

The Military Cross has been awarded Mr. John Westwater, son of Dr. Westwater of the U. F. Mission at Liaoyang, Manchuria, according to word just received here. Mr. Westwater was on H.M.S. Swift when that ship and the Broke battled the German destroyers.

Pleadings in an action brought by I. R. Michael against the Shanghai Stock Exchange were ordered in the British Supreme Court before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, Chief Judge, yesterday. The claim is for a declaration that the plaintiff is still a member of the Exchange and entitled to the rights and privileges. Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. R. F. C. Master for the defendants.

The Cathedral School has its summer closing exercises today. At 8.30 this morning there will be a service in the Cathedral to which parents are invited and at 10 o'clock there will be the annual cricket match with the Shanghai Public School.

Six Indians were ordered deported from Shanghai to India by the British Supreme Court yesterday. This action was taken under the recent Order in Council authorizing the deportation from China of any British subject whom the British Minister deems a menace to public safety. The men ordered deported were Boota Singh, Kanishi Ram, Khyas Chand, Kishan Chand, Sardara Singh and Tara Chand. The case of Santa Singh was called but was remanded for a week, so that the defendant might make representations to the British legation in Peking.

## KING PRAISES NAVY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 27.—The Press Bureau announces: The King sent a message to Admiral Sir John Beatty, congratulating him on the standard of preparedness of the Grand Fleet and remarking that the Navy never stood higher in the estimation of friend and foe. Admiral Sir John Beatty has replied, assuring His Majesty of the unswerving loyalty and devotion of the Navy.

## Cricket

The Shanghai Cricket Club will play against the Public School Old Boys on the S. C. C. ground Saturday afternoon. The S. C. C. team follows:

E. G. Barnes, C. S. Cheetham, J. Cockin, W. C. Foster, W. J. Haynes, S. V. Mills, E. G. Norman, E. G. Tait, C. E. M. Thomson, L. R. When and S. J. Deeks (Capt).  
Reserves: G. C. Ross, L. A. Robb and H. S. Wavell.

## S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, Town Hall, Shanghai, June 28, 1917.

No. 35, Headquarters.—The Headquarters offices will be closed on Monday and Tuesday, July 2 and 3, 1917.

## SAVE YOUR TEETH! I Will Help You

Where you have been so unfortunate as to lose some of your teeth, but still have a few left, even though they may be decayed and broken down, I can replace those lost teeth and renew those you still have, and by means of Bridge-Work of gold and Porcelain reproduce your original teeth.

Good solid teeth that you can chew anything on. It pays to save your teeth. Let me make you an estimate without charge.

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34 Nanking Road, Shanghai:



## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

### REDS BLANK BLUES, 1-0 IN HARD FOUGHT TILT

Fans See Some More Good Ball; Club Teams To Play The Fourth

Another classy contest delighted the fans out at the ball park yesterday when the hitherto luckless Reds edged out the Blues, 1 to 0. On the strength of Tuesday's tight ten-inning tilt the bugs were looking for something good in the pastime line and they went home entirely satisfied.

So superior, in fact, has been the brand of ball the club series has produced this week that members of the Fourth of July Committee who were present held a meeting on the field following the game and decided that the national celebration would not be complete without a contest between these two teams. On Independence Day, therefore, the crowd will have a chance to see all the local ball teams in action. The first game will be the regularly scheduled nine-inning battle between All-Navy and the Shanghai players for the Navy Challenge Cup. The Reds and Blues will engage immediately following.

Yesterday saw good pitching by both Porterfield and Swan. The latter permitted only four widely scattered blows. The winning slabbist issued five, two getting together in one frame, but they came to nothing. Hits had to be well-placed to get by either infield machine.

The game had a snappy beginning when the first three Red stockings up slammed three trimmers down to Nichols. Holliday got a hit and was sacrificed to second in the Blue half, but died there.

The lone marker came home in the fourth. Woods, first up, was out, Nichols to Tankham. Pomeroy drew four wide ones, the last so wide that he got around to second, beating Bristow's perfect peg from the stands. Bills came in with a timely single that brought the runner in while he went to third on Hampton's failure to field the hit. The scoring stopped right there.

The Blues' chance came in the sixth when, after two were gone, two hits and a walk filled the sacks. Swift and Holliday were out, the latter on a hard rap to Pomeroy who threw him out on the run. Roberts hit over first and Bristow picked a hole between third and short through which to poke a safe one. Wilhoit drew a walk and with Nichols up the situation looked cloudy. Porterfield pulled together and shot over three for Nick to miss. In the next inning Duffy got around to third on an error by Bills and Spencer-Ozorio's out, but Duffy fled to Pomeroy and Hadley gathered Swift's high one after a hard run.

Base running was haphazard work yesterday. Bristow nailed two men

at second and Bills got caught trying to steal home in the seventh. Holliday hit into a double play after Hampton's single in the third inning.

"Doc" McGhee and Dr. Stephenson of the Navy obliged again on bases and behind the bat. McGhee had several close decisions to make and called them to the entire approval of all concerned.

Next game tomorrow at 3.30 between All-Navy and All-Shanghai. Yesterday's score:

Red Sox	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Clapp, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Woods, c.	3	0	0	5	0	0
Pomeroy, 2b.	2	1	2	1	0	0
Bills, ss.	2	0	1	4	2	1
Reid, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	0
Sokall, cf.	3	0	1	0	0	0
Leslie, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hadley, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Halle, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chapman, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Porterfield, p.	2	0	1	1	4	0
Totals	21	1	4	21	9	1

Blue Sox	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, ss.	3	0	0	1	1	0
Tinkham, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0	0
Roberts, 1b.	1	0	1	4	0	0
Bristow, c.	2	0	1	4	2	1
Wilhoit, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Nichols, 2b.	3	0	1	1	0	1
Swan, p.	2	0	0	1	2	0
Hutchinson, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer-Ozorio, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Duffy, lf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hampton, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	1
Swift, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	0	5	21	14	3

By innings:  
Red Sox ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 = 1  
Blue Sox ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 = 0  
Three base hit—Porterfield. Sacrifices—Reid, Bristow, Swan. Struck out—by Swan, 2; by Porterfield, 5. Bases on balls off Swan, 2; off Porterfield, 1. Wild pitch—Swan. Double play—Porterfield-Bills-Reid. Umpires—Stephenson and McGhee.

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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Rough weather to the East of Formosa  
and Luzon. Moderate monsoon  
along our coasts. Heat, thunder  
and showers.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29, 1917

## Independence of the Two Kwangs

THE following is a translation of the declaration of independence of the two Kwang provinces signed by Tschun Chen Ping-kun and Tschun Tan Hao-ming. It is plain that the two provinces have no wish to provoke, unnecessarily, a civil war but it is equally plain they will not tolerate any longer the intrigue of the militarists for the overthrow of the Republic:

"For the esteemed perusal of the President, Vice-President, Inspector General Lu (Yung-ting). . . . We have just learned that the Parliament has been dissolved. As we have not yet received the mandate concerning the same we are unable to say what the actual facts are. Judging by telegraphic advices from other sources it appears that the report is fully confirmed. Our President has always made it known that he wishes to abide by the law. We are therefore ready to sympathise with the difficulties forced upon him in taking the step to which he must have been coerced by military force. Nevertheless it must be emphasised that since the form of government is Republican, Parliament must be respected and maintained. If Parliament be shaken for a single day the existence of the Republic ceases for that length of time. If such a fundamental principle of the existence of the State can be manipulated by military force then what else cannot be done in a similar manner? An examination of past events will show this to be very true. Judging by these it is plain that a great crisis is before us.

"Intense indignation shows plainly in the numerous telegrams which we have received from various sources; and the people of the whole of Kwangtung are especially bitter. We swear in our hearts that we shall live and die with the Republic. Ping-kun and Hao-ming are fully aware that during the six years of the Republic, war has taken place four times in our land, that internally we are exhausted in vitality and externally the country is threatened with foreign aggression, and the slightest indiscretion may result in the fall of the whole structure. So long as there is the slightest hope of an amicable settlement we are unwilling to go to extremes to increase the burden on the people or to invite foreign aggression. In pursuance of this view we pray that the President shall maintain to the very last his wish to adhere to the spirit of republicanism by at once finding a solution which will satisfy the wish of the citizens. He may either restore the old Parliament or elect a new one as soon as possible so that the wish of the people may truly be represented and the foundation of the country may not be undermined. Other problems can, of course, be easily solved later on.

"Ping-kun and Hao-ming beg also to be permitted to make the declaration that pending the restoration of Parliament, since law has lost its strength, nothing should be said about a responsible Cabinet. Good and broad-minded persons may be willing to organise a Cabinet but Ping-kun and Hao-ming will not lend their support to any person violating law for that will make themselves law-breakers. All the military and civil administrations of the two Kwang provinces shall temporarily be under the independent administration of the two provinces. In case of gravely important questions they shall apply to the President direct for instruction but will not submit to the unlawful interference of the illegal Cabinet. They shall not obey orders until the above questions have been settled in accordance with law. This Ping-kun and Hao-ming are doing with the greatest reluctance. They hope that the people of the country will appreciate their act, which is taken only after the fullest consideration of the situation. If it is impossible even to realise this fundamental aim, which is based on law, they shall consider it hopeless to arrive at an amicable settlement. Under the circumstances there shall be nothing else for them to do but to sacrifice their wish for peace and seek a final solution. We hope that our sincere motive will be understood by all.

(Signed) "Chen Ping-kun, Tschun of Kwangtung.  
Tan Hao-ming, Tschun of Kwangtung."

## CHIN-CHIN

Ay-Yah! Ho-Yoh!  
The coolie straining neath his load  
Of bulky merchandise,  
Enchanted me when first I lit  
And listened to his cries.  
And as the lusty warbler  
Went Ay-yahing down the street,  
"How picturesque and Eastern,  
And delightful," I would bleat.

But the charming picturesqueness  
Of this braying human dray,  
Has since become all curdled  
And faded plumb away.  
I should love to take a Gattling  
Every dawn when they commence,  
And blow the whole Ay-Yahing crew  
Into the golden hence.

JIMMIE.

## My Table Boy

His years may be 16 or they may be 61.  
I cannot tell which from his looks  
And probably he does not know himself.

But all those years he has been  
engaged in laying down what Woodrow Wilson calls the one track mind.  
Early in his professional career he assimilated a few customs of foreigners, laid those down as the immutable ways of the na guo nyin and by them pointed his course.

To do violence to that course is one of the pleasures of my life.

Thus, my first two days at the hotel I did not take cheese. It was conclusive therefore that I never took it.

So a few days later I asked him for some. I still can see the pained surprise that covered his face.

So, too, with coffee. I took it at first black. Then one day I shocked him by saying I wanted milk with it. Thereafter, of course, he gave me milk at every meal. And suddenly, one day, I said I wanted my coffee black. He walked away sadly, shaking his head.

It took me three weeks to train him into giving me my fruit first at breakfast, instead of last. Some day I am going to tell him I don't want my fruit till later. And he will rush into the manager's office, resign his position and go jump into Soochow Creek. His mind will have cracked under the strain.

L. Y.

After announcing the third game of the Red Sox-Blue Sox series the baseball expert of the North China speculates: "The Blues have two wins to their credit, hence a good game may be anticipated."

Diagram, old chap, diagram. We don't follow you on that.

The new Spanish Premier wants the suspension of the Constitutional Guarantees. Why couldn't he let 'em keep on running about? We hadn't heard of them doing anybody any harm. What are they? Oh, ask someone else.

The man who saw the ceiling fan going both ways must have been the same one who didn't know how to open a soda-water bottle because he couldn't find the regular opener and, therefore, presumably had to take the other half straight. It does act quickly in this weather.

## Such a German Name, Too

One of our contemporaries announces that King George received "German Pershing" in audience. Well, that only proves those people were right who said that it is "United States first" with all the big Republic's sons, no matter what their fatherland may have been.

## The Ukulele; Or What's The Use?

You can't get away from it, as Bert Williams sadly sings.

One sweetly solemn thought came to console me as the shores of America faded into the fog. "O'd top," thinks I, "you've got away from the ukulele." When that instrument discovered America about three years ago under the pilotage of a guaranteed Hawaiian he all thought it was weird and plaintively alluring and all that. When sister took it up we didn't mind it much. Then the jazz band soloists began making it the big number and the ten-twenty-third houses worked it into every other turn. We weathered that. But when the hired girl took to doing a serenade on the back porch every evening and the milkman came around at 4 a.m. each morning imitating the notes of "Aloha Oe" and the chaplains and co-eds got to jugging their ukuleles around to the smokers and marshmallow lights and the kid brother commenced on it, why it began to wear.

And yesterday—in Shanghai—at a ball game! A gink drew forth this instrument of annoyance and rendered "On the Beach at Waikiki." I went over and leaned up against a tea-house and revelled in some real melody.

HARMONICA.

Pine weather to be funny in, yes, very.

THE JOSS MAN.

## China's New Constitution An Epochal Document

By M. T. Z. Tyan, LL.D. (London)  
Lecturer on International Law, Tsing Hua College, Peking; and Author of "The Legal Obligations arising out of Treaty Relations between China and Other States" (in the press)

## The Judiciary

So much for the legislature and the executive. We now come to the judiciary. These three constitute what may be called, without irreverence, the doctrine of governmental trinity, or constitutional triumvirate. The phrase may sound clumsy, but it seems capable of being readily understood. For the three must stand or fall together, and one cannot exist without the other in a well-ordered government. The first makes the laws, the second executes the laws, and the third enforces the laws. Any one of the three may, of course, assume the work of another, or even combine the functions of the other two in itself. But then that government will be an autocracy, not a democracy which we are here discussing. For the functions of each are complex and complicated, and properly to discharge the work of one member of this trinity or triumvirate is as much as one can do efficiently, without being burdened with extra, irrelevant duties. Past experience in other countries has amply demonstrated the matter-of-factness of this political axiom, and China is no exception to the rule. But this trinity or triumvirate of powers has hitherto been ill-defined in this country, and it is only since the establishment of the Republic six years ago that any attempt at demarcation has been seriously undertaken. The existence of an independent judiciary is still in its infancy. This is why under the new Permanent Constitution it should receive all the support it needs and deserves. And, as we shall soon see, this support is ungrudgingly accorded, though we prefer that the provisions are worded in greater detail and explicitness.

## Independence of The Judiciary

"Except in accordance with law, judicial officials, while in office, shall not have their emoluments decreased; nor shall they be suspended from their duties or removed from their office. Judicial officials shall not be dismissed from office except when sentenced in accordance with law or disciplined (by the Commission for the Punishment of Judicial Officials) as the result of offences committed. But this shall not apply when the organisation of the court is changed or the qualifications of judicial officials altered. The disciplining and punishment of judicial officials shall be fixed by law."

Here we have guaranteed the independence of the judiciary. As long as the judicial officers perform their duties, or do not transgress their proper sphere of activities, they are not to be removable at pleasure. Nor are they to incur any punishment except in accordance with law. Within the proper limits of the law, they are independent. Their tenure of office is permanent, unless the courts in question be re-organised and they be transferred to other judicial duties. And if a judge wishes to remain in harness for the whole of his life, no-one will say him nay.

This independence of the judiciary, however, means something more than mere independence of tenure. It means also independence of judgment. For, it will be poor justice if a judge is to be dictated to how he should decide a case, or if his decision is to be susceptible to any persuasion from official superiors. Accordingly, it is laid down that "judicial officials shall be independent in conducting trials, and no one whatsoever shall be allowed to interfere."

These principles are fundamental to every well-ordered state and hence are found in all countries. For example, the American constitution provides as follows:—"The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold office during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office" (Art. III, sec. 1).

But about the clearest exposition is contained in the Chilean constitution, as follows:—"The power to try civil and criminal cases shall belong exclusively to the courts established by law. Neither Congress nor the President of the Republic shall in any case exercise judicial functions, remove pending cases to a superior court, or revive cases already decided. Changes in the powers of courts or in the number of their members shall be made only by virtue of law. The judges of the superior courts and of the courts of first instance shall hold office during good behavior. Judges of commercial courts, justices of the peace, and other inferior judges shall hold office for a term to be fixed by law. Judges shall not be deprived of their offices, whether they be held for a limited term or for life, except for a cause legally determined. Judges shall be personally responsible for the offences of bribery, failure to observe the laws regulating procedure, and, in

general, for any neglect or wrongful act in the administration of justice. The law shall determine the cases and manner in which this responsibility shall be enforced" (Arts. 99-102).

## Powers Of The Judiciary

Given an independent judiciary—independent both in tenure of office and judgment as well as conduct of trials—the courts of justice are ready to do their allotted work. (It may be pointed out that the order here adopted of treating this subject is the reverse of that set forth in the constitution. For in the latter document the four articles regarding the powers of the judiciary, etc., are placed before the two providing for the independence of the judiciary. But we prefer the present method, because it best emphasises the fundamental fact that the courts cannot properly perform their task unless they are independent.)

"The judicial power of the Republic of China shall be exercised by the courts of justice." That is an expression of the sum total of the powers of the judiciary. To descend to details:—"Courts of justice shall attend to and settle civil, criminal, administrative and other cases of law suit, but this shall not apply in cases specially provided for in the Constitution or law." Here we meet our old friend, the *droit administratif*, again. But its existence as such in China is not recognised, and administrative suits are also amenable to the ordinary courts of justice.

The organisation of such courts as well the qualifications of judicial officials will be fixed by law; but, as we have already seen, "the appointment of the chief of the highest court of justice (Supreme Court) shall be made with the approval of the Senate." All trials will be conducted in public, but "those affecting peace and order and public decency may be held in camera."

Moreover, when the Senate has found the President or Vice-President of the Republic guilty of the charges for which he is impeached by the Parliament the Supreme Court will determine what punishment shall be inflicted on the accused as a result of his crimes. And if the President decides to declare a general amnesty or grant a special pardon, commutation of punishments or restoration of rights, the Supreme Court must first signify its assent thereto. But if it is intended to restore the civil rights of an official convicted on impeachment, then of course the assent of the Senate who has tried him must also be obtained.

To return to the appointment of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When the question of the composition of the courts was discussed, an amendment was introduced requiring that the appointment of the Chief Justice should be approved by the Senate. This was vigorously opposed. Its opponents pointed out that the judiciary being independent, its composition should not be interfered with, least of all by a body of the legislature which is dominated by a political party. The judges would be appointed by the Ministry of Justice, not by the Supreme Court, so there was no meaning to require that the appointment of the Chief Justice should be confirmed by the Senate. And if by so doing it be intended to safeguard the integrity of the judiciary, then the amendment should go a step further and require that the appointment of all other superior judges be also approved by the Senate.

On the other hand, its supporters contended that the provisions regarding the judiciary being as fragmentary as those concerning the rights of citizens, the legislature and the executive are extended, the independence of the judiciary must needs be adequately protected. Administrative courts were unknown under the constitution, and so an administrative suit could hardly be expected to be tried fairly, if the Chief Justice were directly appointed by the Chief Executive. Being the highest judicial court, the *Ta Li Yuan* or Supreme Court was the final legal interpreter of the laws and statutes. If the Chief Justice were to be appointed by the President, then he would be under the influence of the latter—a prospect which could not be said to be very bright for the welfare of the nation.

Ultimately a vote was taken and the amendment adopted by 469 out of 580 members.

## The Law To Be Administered

Finally, as regards the law to be administered, there are three important articles:—"A law shall not be altered or repealed except by another law." "Resolutions passed by Parliament shall have the same force as law." "Laws in conflict with the constitution shall be considered null and void."

The second of these we have already noticed when we discussed the powers of Parliament. It was newly added between the first and third, but only after a hard fight. Those who were opposed to it contended that Parliament should not hold so lightly the power of legislation by abusing it. Parliament was supposed to have the power of supervising the government, but it should not attempt to interfere with the latter's administrative power. On the other hand, those who supported the amendment pointed out

that it was quite necessary. For, unless a definite meaning was recorded in the constitution regarding the nature and force of resolutions, misunderstandings and disputes would surely arise between the executive and the legislature. This explanation was accepted and so the amendment was adopted in its present form.

## Provincial Government

As far as the actual constitution is concerned we have come to the end of our analysis—a process of dissection which leaves no article or clause untouched. But the constitution is incomplete, because the important chapter on provincial government has yet to be added. As to when this will be done, it is at this date (June 9) not easy to say. The events of the past fortnight have created a grave political crisis, and the resignations or departures of many members of both houses have destroyed the necessary quorum for resuming the work of the Constitution Conference.

Nevertheless, we may take stock of what remains to be accomplished. As already stated, the different schemes suggested to solve this question of provincial government have amounted to no less than ten. Up to date, however, none has proved acceptable to the conference. From first hand authority it seems that the latest amendment has the greatest chances of success. In fact, it might have been definitely accepted, if the events of the last month or so had not obtruded themselves to upset men's minds. Under the circumstances, we may well analyse this newest scheme of provincial government.

## Latest Scheme Proposed

Now, this scheme is drafted by Messrs. Tang Yi, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, and Ting Shih-yi, ex-Chief Secretary of the President's Office, and supported by forty-five other members. It is divided into fourteen articles, and two of these have each as many as twelve or thirteen sections.

Article I, provides that the territorial units shall consist of (1) the province and (2) the district. If the distribution of provinces and districts at present in force is to be altered, the same will be decided by the Senate. But the question of Mongolia, Tibet and Chinghai, as well as other territories which have not as yet been constituted into provinces, will be decided by the National Assembly. And if the latter resolves that these places shall also be so constituted, then the provisions of this new chapter will similarly apply to them.

Article II defines the powers of each province as follows:—

- (1) To organise the system of administration within the province.
- (2) To deal with the public property of the province.
- (3) To organise the police force as well as look after the sanitation, waterways, roads, lands and afforestation of the province.
- (4) To promote the education and industries of the province, in accordance with the laws of the republic.
- (5) To promote navigation or construct telegraphs, either independently or jointly with another province.
- (6) To establish a local militia (literally, a Vigilance Force) for the purpose of preserving public peace and order. But the organisation and training, the uniform and equipment of this force must conform to those of the national army.
- (a) Except in the case of war with a foreign country, the President of the Republic shall not call upon any militia to move outside of its own province.
- (b) Except in case of a rebellion, when the military force of the province itself is insufficient to put down the disorder, no province shall call upon the national army for aid.
- (7) To provide for the official salaries as well as the expenses of the administration, the militia, etc., out of the receipts of the province. But a province which receives an external subsidy may, with the consent of Parliament, continue to call upon the national treasury for aid.
- (8) The following taxes shall be collected by the province:—Land tax, titled deeds tax, licence tax (literally, "tooth-tax"), pawnshops' tax, excise tax, butchers' tax, fishery tax, and "miscellaneous" tax.
- (9) To fix the rate of taxation within the province, and also impose an additional tax supplementary to the national tax.
- (10) To establish a provincial treasury.
- (11) To raise public loans.
- (12) To elect the senators to represent the province.
- (13) To organise the system of self-government within the districts.

(To Be Continued in Tomorrow's The China Press.)

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"What strikes one most, perhaps, besides the contrast between the primitive simplicity of the habits and manners of the life described, and the astoundingly gentlemanlike feelings of the man who leads this quiet and rustic life in remote and backward conditions, is that there is not a hint

of suspicion of anything antiquated in the sentiments and opinions we see at play. The story of Aksakov's grandfather might be that of any country gentleman in any country, at any epoch making allowances for a certain difference in manners and customs and conditions which were peculiar to the epoch in question, the existence of serfdom, for instance—although here, too, the feeling with regard to manners described is startlingly like the ideal of good manners of any epoch, although the 'moeurs' are sometimes different. The story is as vivid and as interesting as that of any novel, as that of the novels of Russian writers of genius, and it has the additional value of being true. And yet we never feel that Aksakov has a thought of compiling a historical document for the sake of its historical interest. He is making history unaware, just as M. Jourdain talked prose without knowing it; and whether he was aware of it or not, he wrote perfect prose. No more perfect piece of prose writing exists. . . . One has the sensation, in reading it, of being told a story by some enchanting nurse, who, when the usual question, 'Is it true?' is put to her, could truthfully answer, 'Yes, it is true.' The pictures of nature, the portraits of the people, all the good and all the bad of the good and the bad old times pass before one with epic simplicity and the magic of a fairy-tale. One is spell-bound by the charm, the dignity, the good-nature, the gentle, easy accent of the speaker, in whom one feels convinced not only that there was nothing common nor mean, but to whom nothing was common or mean, who was a gentleman of character as well as by lineage, one of God's as well as one of Russia's nobility."

### The Growing Of Roses

Most gardeners give a high place in their affections to rose growing, and the care and attention they spend on their roses is fully repaid during the months when these are in bloom. Indeed, from the middle of May, when wall-roses in sheltered places begin to come out, until late autumn, one may have a continual supply of these beautiful flowers, says a London Exchange.

Roses look their best grown in beds surrounded by well-kept grass and intersected by grass paths, but, from lack of room or other reasons, it is not always possible to grow them in this way. The garden with which this article deals is an old one, and a great part of it is laid out in rectangular spaces, bordered by box edges about a foot high and nearly the same breadth. These box edges are kept closely clipped and give a quaint old world air to the garden, besides having a fragrance all their own, which steals out at evening when the dew is falling, or after summer rain. There are roses everywhere, and in one place there is a wide border edged with box and planted with dwarf rose trees. They are planted about two feet apart in rows, five deep, each five being of one variety, and toward the end of June, when the greater part are in full bloom, the bed glows with color. It is essential to plant the roses far enough apart to enable one to move freely among them without breaking the young shoots. The ground should be kept constantly hoed, the more so as roses require a heavy soil which cakes quickly—indeed, as has been well said, "the hoe is the rose grower's chief friend," and he cannot dispense with it for long.

Roses do not, as a rule, do well if any other flower is planted near them, but it was found that a broad border of blue and white violas, just inside the box edging, took practically nothing from the roses and was a great improvement at times when there were not many in bloom, as the violas flowered freely all through the summer.

The pruning of rose trees is most important and is generally done during March. Wherever possible, the old wood should be cut away and the newer shoots left. In this way, all unproductive wood is gradually eliminated and the plants strengthened. Beginners are often for stringent enough in their pruning and this is the cause of the "leggy" appearance of some rose trees, for, if the plants are cut back hard enough, they throw out new shoots from the base and become much more shapely. The amount of pruning varies with the type of rose, and strong-growing varieties, such as Gruss an Teplitz or J. E. Clark, need far less cutting back than do some of the hybrid tea roses. It is difficult to lay down definite rules, as so much depends on the individual plant, but it is safe to say that dwarf roses should be cut back very hard the first spring after planting, and after that experience only can teach just how much to prune. In the autumn, all new shoots which have not ripened should be cut away. When cutting the blooms, they should always be severed just above an eye pointing outwards, as this improves the growth and shape of the plant.

New varieties of roses are continually being produced, but the amateur who is a beginner in rose

growing would be wise to choose for his garden those roses which he has actually seen growing in gardens, rather than those, however beautiful, which he has only met with at shows, for he must remember that there may be a vast difference between the resources of the grower who has produced the beautiful bloom which he sees staged at the show, and those which may be at his own command in his own garden. By starting with the varieties which he has seen successfully grown, he will save himself disappointment, and, when he has gained experience, it may be possible for him to grow the so-called show roses.

### All Over The World

There were red roses in the flower women's baskets in the Strand on St. George's Day, and the Cross of St. George flew from many of the Whitehall Government buildings. Otherwise the patron saint of England received but scant attention. There were far fewer roses worn in buttonholes than sprigs of shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, and that is just the way with English people. It is what the French term the "flegme britannique," and it has so sorely puzzled, not to say misled, strangers in their estimates

of English character. To show feeling is the thing the English will not do if they can possibly avoid it. In fact, the verdict of the schoolboy that "fuss" is all "rot" is pretty nearly that of the whole Nation.

But St. George's Day is also William Shakespeare's birthday, and Stratford-on-Avon does not forget that. The little town this year, besides having the usual Shakespeare meetings, has hung its streets with the flags of eight nations. In London the Shakespeare League placed a chaplet and wreaths of bay with a cluster of red roses in Westminster Abbey, Southwark Cathedral, and Shore-ditch Church. The French Nation, too, this year, for the first time, honored the memory of the "Immortal Will" by a performance of "The Merchant of Venice" at the Theater Antoine.

One of the latest additions to the modern community in the United States is the municipal ploverman. There are several in some places, so many in St. Louis, for instance, that they must be officially superintended by a Chief City Ploverman. The Thrift Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the Women's Council united in making the selection, and it must have been satisfactory, because the Globe-Democrat refers to the person chosen as "a new and interesting dignitary." The main point, however, is that if a citizen of St. Louis wishes his front yard or his back lot plowed up for raising vegetables, all he has to do now is to call up the City Hall, and talk to the Chief City Ploverman.

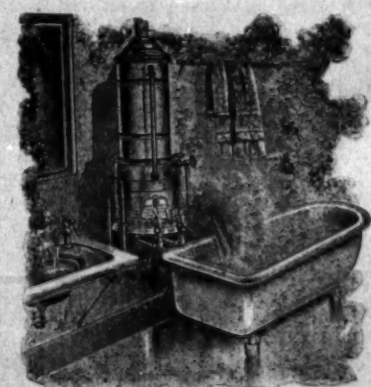
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Bombay, Hongkong, Peking, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Santo Domingo, Cebu, Manila, San Pedro de, Colon, Medellin, Macoris, (Cristobal C.Z.), Shanghai, Hankow, Panama, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:  
Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa, Santos, Havana, San Paulo, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Petrograd.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.  
1a Kluckiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)  
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—  
Gulden 40,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund—  
Gulden 9,925,431 (about £1,272,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.  
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:  
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:  
Banjarmasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Bala, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tobin-Tingai, Dejenber, Penang, Telal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radja, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Soerabaya.

London Bankers:  
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.  
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3 per cent per annum.  
For 6 months at 4 per cent per annum.  
For 12 months at 5 per cent per annum.  
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.\$2,000,000  
Subscribed and paid up  
Capital .....H.\$1,371,500

Reserve Fund .....H.\$ 120,000

Investment reserve fund..H.\$ 20,000

Head Office:  
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:  
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG, Act. Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital .....£1,500,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... 1,125,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:  
Bank of England.  
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.  
Branches & Agencies:

Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahru (Mauritius), Galle (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch.  
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG, Manager.  
7 Nanking Road. 9752

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kunming Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA, Manager.

## SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.  
No. 1 Kluckiang Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..Yen 15,000,000  
Reserve .....Yen 1,470,000  
Deposits .....Yen 120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Niigata, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Bankers:  
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED  
New York Bankers:  
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager.  
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).  
Tel. No. 4663 (Comptadore Office).

## 中学銀行

Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916  
Head Office: Tientsin  
Capital ..... \$2,000,000.00  
Paid up Capital ..... \$1,000,000.00  
Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:  
Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Hongkong, Nanking, Canton, Haichow, Pengpu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Ningpo, Hangchow, Tientsin, Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch:  
441, Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.  
T. D. ZAR, Sub-manager.

## AMUSEMENTS

### Lyceum Theatre

Tonight June 29th Tonight  
Saturday, June 30th and Monday, July 2nd

J. R. Willadsen presents

### THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

### "PAID IN FULL"

A play of contemporary American life, in four acts,

By Eugene Walter.

July 3rd, 4th and 5th

### "THE CLIMAX"

Note: Geo. Austin Moore and Cordelia Haager, in 20th century vaudeville, will precede "THE CLIMAX." Curtain rises at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

### VICTORIA THEATRE

Tonight! Tonight!

### ANOTHER COMPLETE New Programme

Presenting Selected New Pictures

### PROGRAMME

"AUNT KATE'S MISTAKE"  
A Super-Comedy, With Clever Comedians

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC  
With Latest New Events

"The Engagement Ring"  
Italian Art Drama: In Three Parts

"THE CRUEL STEP-MOTHER"  
A Wonderful Comedy Drama:  
A Screen Screen.

AND  
"The Cannon Ball"  
The Latest Keystone Two Parts Comedy,  
With "CHESTER CONKLIN"

Explosions of Mirth in a Powder Magazine.

### St. George's Gardens

(Bubbling Well Road)

### Open-Air Cinema

Every Evening

at 9.15

Change of Programme

on Mondays & Fridays

### Olympic Theatre

Tonight! Tonight!

### ANOTHER COMPLETE New Programme

Presenting Selected New Pictures

### PROGRAMME

"AUNT KATE'S MISTAKE"  
A Super-Comedy, With Clever Comedians

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 6	..	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	Alexander
17	..	Tacoma & Seattle	Hawai Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
20	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
21	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
21	10.30	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	..	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 30	6.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
5	10.30	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
7	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Simbirek	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
15	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	..	Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 30	4.30	Liverpool etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	11.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
10	..	Singapore & Bangkok	Falstria	Sw.	E. A. Co.
22	..	Liverpool etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June	29	A.M. Hongkong & Canton	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
-	29	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
-	29	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
-	29	P.M. Wenshow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
-	29	A.M. Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
-	30	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangtzen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
-	30	.. Manila	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
July	1	Takao via P'chow & Keelung	Tachibana maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
-	1	D.L. Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Jap.	B. & S.
-	1	8.30 Hongkong	Inaba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
-	1	10.00 Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	Jap.	J. M. & Co.
-	1	Hongkong	Omada maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
-	1	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 29	D.L.	Chefoo	Tamami	Br.	B. & S.
29	10.00	W. a. w. O'fies & T'ien	Shanghai	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	A.M.	Chefoo & T'ien	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
1	7.00	Antung	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. S.
1	..	2 noon	Tientsin and Dainy	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	3.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	4.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	4.00	Newchwang & Dainy	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	5.00	Wladivostok	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	7.00	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	15	Tientsin, Dainy & Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

June 29	D.L.	Hankow	Kansu	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	M.N. Hankow etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	M.N. do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
29	..	M.N. do	Fengyang maru	Br.	H. O. S. S. Co.
29	..	M.N. do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
29	..	M.N. do	Tachibana maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	..	M.N. do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
1	..	M.N. do	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
1	..	M.N. do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 21	Wingpo	Kiangtzen	3032	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
28	Wenchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
28	Antung	Wenchow	560	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
28	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
28	Hankow	Fengyang maru	3008	Br.	N.Y.K.	NTW
28	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
28	Chefoo	Tamami	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
28	Hankow	Tehsing	587	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 28	Hankow etc.	Kiangyung	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	do	Tachibana maru	1138	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	T'ien & Dainy via T'ien	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	O. S. K.
28	Antung	Kumano maru	3147	Jap.	N.Y.K.
28	Tientsin	Sanyo maru	1496	Jap.	S. M. S.
28	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
28	Tientsin	Shanghai	1290	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1020	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & T'ien	Fengchi	1078	Br.	B. & S.
28	Wenchow	Hanan	1889	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
28	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	2251	Chi.	N.Y.K.
28	Ningpo	Kwangtzen	3013	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Captain Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 30, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**ANTUNG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, July 1 at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Anping Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**DALNY and NEWCHANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shaohsing, Capt. H. J. Hobbs, will leave on Wednesday, July 4, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Fengyang Maru Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, June 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suwo tons 2,871 Capt. Sellar, will leave on Friday, June 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Telephone No. 240.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 29 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Ngankin Capt. F. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 30 at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyung Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, July 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain E. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

## For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Friday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WENCHOW via NINGPO.**—The Str. Kwangchi Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 29, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Taiichi Maru, Capt. H. Ueda, will be despatched from the Co's Pootung wharf on July 2, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**SWATOW, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunning Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 3 at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HONGKONG.**—The Steamer Canada Maru, Capt. T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 5, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

**TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.**—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtzeport wharf on July 12, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

## C. N. C.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## YANGTZE RIVER &amp; CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tufang, Tungting and Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

\*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Shinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIEN-TSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengkang.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Agents, 21-25 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77.

Passage: Telephone No. 401.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "Colombia" .....

S.S. "Venezuela" .....

S.S. "Ecuador" .....

S.S. "Colombia" .....

S.S. "Venezuela" .....

S.S. "Ecuador" .....

S.S. "Colombia" .....

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S.S. "Venezuela" .....

S.S. "Ecuador" .....

S.S. "Colombia" .....

S.S. "Venezuela" .....

S.S. "Ecuador" .....

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

## OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

## TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

## QUICKEST TIMES ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

EMPRESS OF ASIA EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

EMPRESS OF JAPAN MONTEAGLE

## Shanghai to Vancouver

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

## GLACIER, FIELD, LAKE LOUISE, BANFF

## Along the Fraser and Thomson River Canyons

## Through the Selkirk and Canadian Rockies

Every facility of our office is at your disposal in planning trips, and we shall be pleased to quote fares to any point, and work out itineraries from starting point to destination.

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

G. M. Jackson, Corner of Peking and L. E. N. RYAN, General Agent, Passenger Dept. Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai. Tel. No. 151 and 152.

## T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.



## Auctions

Commencing at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture  
and Requisites

W. E. TALBOT

A287 Broadway East, Shanghai

(Corner of Taiping Road)

will sell by Public Auction

within their Salesrooms,

on

Saturday, June 30

at 10 a.m.

Excellent Household Furniture  
and Requisites

Comprising:—Heavy Carved Teakwood Mahogany Stained Dining and Drawing Room furniture, Dragon Design Sideboard, Overmantels, Cheval Mirror, Bedroom Suites, Mirror-Backed Chiffoniers and Escriitoires, Silver Cabinet, Sideboards, Buffets, Japanese Carved Cherrywood Stands, Mahogany Stained Mirror-backed Hat and Umbrella Stands. Marble-topped Washstands, Mantel Mirrors, Overmantels, Blackwood Marble-top Jardiniere Stands, Teakwood Stands, Carved Jardiniere Stands, Fourfold Japanese Screens. Small and large Dining Tables, Teapots, Round tables, Poker Tables, Double Brass Bedstead with mattress. Electric Reading Lamps, Toilet Sets, double and single, Good Pictures, Brass-mounted Fender, Fire-Brasses, Clocks, and one very good Marble Clock in glass case; Arm Chairs.

One Eight-Bore, Muzzle-loading Shot-gun; good for a boat. One 12-bore Junger shot-gun, choked in both barrels, with leather case. New Table Fans, oscillating and non-oscillating, Copper Coal Box, with scoop, Electric Table Lamps, Electric Coffee Pot, E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Glass Ware, Porcelain-ware, Rubber-Tyred Rishia, nearly new; Dinner Services, Tea Services, etc., etc.

Also at 12 noon.

ONE OVERLAND MOTOR CAR, in excellent condition, in use only 7 months. Trials by appointment. And two genuine DIAMOND RINGS, Tiffany Mounted, each one carat and one fifth (1 1/5 carat.)

GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

THE  
ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

## REQUESTS

That all Reservations  
for Tables

[FOR

The 4th of July

Dinner be Made Before

July 1st

DINNER

\$3.50 Per Person.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange  
Bankers' Association

## Summer Holiday

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will close for the transaction of Public Business on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd July.

## American Independence Day

The above Banks will close at noon on Wednesday, the 4th July.

14510

Business and Official  
- - - Notices - - -

## Special Notice

of the

Yoh Yi Helpless Boys'  
& Girls' SchoolNo. 7 Passage No. 415, Rue Ratard,  
Shanghai.

The undersigned warmly thanks those Allies and Americans who gave liberal donations to the above school during the past few months and the second half-year of 1916. Owing to the critical situation of the school's finances, their continued help is earnestly requested.

(Signed) Miss Gladys E. LOH,  
Principal & Treasurer.

14522

## LARGE STOCKS

of newly imported  
AMERICAN CARGO

WIRE NAILS, sizes from 1 inch to 6 inches.

CORRUGATED IRON, packed in cases.

2' x 7' gauge 24-26-30.

WHITE ZINC in tins of 28 lbs.

PALE RAW BOILED LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE.

in tins of 5, 10, and 50 gallons.

also supplies

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Green Island Brand, Hongkong.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Dragon Brand, Haiphong.

in Casks.

The above at reasonable prices.

For particulars apply:

G. FRANKEL,

Assistant Civil Engineer,

10 Chaoufoong Road.

Tel. North 2665.

14516

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2434.

LOAN OF 1897.

THE debentures outstanding under the Municipal Loan of 1897 will be paid on presentation at the Finance Department, if properly endorsed by the registered owner, on and after June 30, 1917, from which date interest will cease.

Holders are given the option of exchanging their scrip for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917 at par. This option will terminate on June 30, 1917.

By order,

N. O. Liddell,

Acting Secretary.

Council Room,

Shanghai, March 29, 1917. 14521

When you think of an Article which

is manufactured 2000 miles distant from Shanghai, in the far interior of China, in Szechuen Province, manufactured of Crepe de Chine, in Pink, Light Blue, Light Green, Cream & White.

Think of

## The Marco Polo Scarf

Price Prepaid: \$4.25

Postage &amp; Duty Free.

WIDLER &amp; COMPANY,

Chungking, West China

We hold large and complete stocks

OF

## WINES AND SPIRITS

and are in a position to supply

The Trade With Quality

AT

Exceptionally Low Rates

Correspondence Solicited

GARNER, QUELCH &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE IMPORTERS

In commemoration of

## AMERICA'S INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Rev. F. L. HAWKS POTT, D.D.,

will preach Sunday morning

at 11.00 o'clock in

## UNION CHURCH

Special music is planned.

All are cordially invited. 14529

## New Wooden Steamers

FOR SALE

Delivery in December, 1917.

Apply to

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,

96 Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. Central 380.

AN experimental shipment of rather less than two tons of ore from the Urakami Mine realised Yen 251.

A. L. ANDERSON &amp; CO.,

Agents,

Shanghai Mining Syndicate.

## STEAMERS FOR SALE

D/W Tonnage Capacity:—4,600 and 1,300, June; 1,800 June/July; 6,500, 2,200, 5,500 and 6,300, July; 1,400 July/AUG.; 6,700, 3,750, 800, 3,500 and 1,500, AUG.; 3,200 and 6,800, Aug./Sept.; 3,100 and 3,600, Sept./Oct.; 5,850, 5,000, 4,100, 1,500 and 6,500 Oct.; 2,500, 2,000, 1,500 and 2,050, Dec.; 1,900, Dec./Jan.

C. A. MARTINHO MARQUES,

96 Szechuen Road.

Tel. No. 380.

## Yuen Woo Tai &amp; Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Tel. No. North 3127.

C-217/218 Corner of Woosung and

Quinsan Roads, Hongkew.

BAKERS, TOBACCONISTS,

WINE and SPIRIT MER-

CHANTS, PROVISION

SUPPLIERS.

Order Books will be sent on

application.

Prices moderate. 14158

SHIGA &amp; CO.

3262, SEWARD RD

TEL 4748

Repaired

RING  
UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER  
HOUR \$4.00 PER  
HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE &amp; SONS, (W. Z. Lee &amp; Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## ANTIMONY REGULUS.

(99% pure)

## ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU, WUCHANG.

Tel. address "HUPEHMINE"

18721

## KNAPP &amp; BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiating Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## FLY TRAPS

A new consignment has just been received per steamer

## "YAWATA MARU"

Book your orders for same at once as no more are expected for some time.

A discount of 10% will be given to all orders of one case (each case contains ten traps) or over.

All repairing except broken springs done gratis.

## TAKATA &amp; CO.

Tel. 2472

8 Museum Road

14520

## ATTENTION!!!

For a good smoke to be enjoyed whilst listening to the band in the gardens during the summer evenings,

GO TO

## TABAQUERIA FILIPINA

OF

34 NANKING ROAD,

where you will find a display of Real Havana Cigars, manufactured by the celebrated cigar-makers,

Henry Clay &amp; Bock Co., Ltd.

of Havana.

14500.2

## TRY NEW TSINGTAO BEER

Specially brewed by

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO'S  
TSINGTAO BREWERY

## BEWARE

The new label bears their full name  
and initials in Swastika.

Sole Agents: THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Tel. 4990: Private 40

Distributing Agents: YUEN WOO TAI &amp; CO.

No. C217-18 Woosung Road: Tel. North 3127

People  
who have not  
benefited at one  
time or another  
by reading or  
using the Want  
Ads are few  
and far between

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must  
be PrepaidReplies must be  
called for

## APARTMENTS

## WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.

Tel. 3482

14508

## Nos. 8 &amp; 11 Quinsan Gardens

Phone 1946

No. 8 A large attic facing south, with bathroom, cool for summer months.  
No. 11 A nice attic facing Park. Home comforts.

IN American mess, rooms for 2-3 bachelors. Gentlemen willing to join may apply for further particulars to "Near Race Course," c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

14515 J.I.

TO LET, in good central location, a large airy well-furnished bedroom, communicating with smaller cheerful cool and also well-furnished bedroom. Would let separately. First-class board and service, lift and phone. Very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

14518 J.I.

TO LET, well-furnished double room, with board, suitable married couples or bachelors; also small room at moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens.

14525 J.I.

FRENCH LADY desires two paying guests; most comfortable, cool residence. Reasonable terms. Garden, tennis. Good home. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

14528 J.I.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN desires board-residence, with well-appointed southern room, with attached modern bath, and verandah. Apply to Box 261, THE CHINA PRESS.

14527 J.29.

YOUNG American lady wants room in private family. French-town or western district preferred. Apply to Box 245, THE CHINA PRESS.

14528 J.29.

## FINANCIAL

Tls. 975 or 1,950 wanted for a speculative business (Infinitesimal Risk). Profits estimated for either of the above capitals, Tls. 25,000 and 50,000 respectively. Results this year. Only parties who have immediate cash apply to Box 260, THE CHINA PRESS.

14526 J.I.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, a competent stenographer for an outpost. Apply to Box 249, THE CHINA PRESS.

14528 J.30.

## MISCELLANEOUS

FOR HIRE, well-appointed houseboat, with accommodation for 6 persons. Tls. 8 per diem. Slight reduction made for extensive trip. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

14525 J.I.

## Exchange and Mart

WANTED: Baby motor-cycle, 1 or 2 cylinders; must be in very good condition. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

14524 J.30.

FOR SALE, one good brougham and Chinese pony, complete with accessories. Apply to Box 214, THE CHINA PRESS.

14523 T.F.

## SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, situation by American auto mechanic. Three years experience with Ford, three years experience with Hudson. Familiar with all American cars. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

14504 J.30.

OFFICE MAN of experience, holding responsible position, wants extra work after office hours and lots of it; no work too complex to handle; no position too small to consider or accept, to either one of which I promise true devotion, and to him who favors me with his confidence, I shall be unremitting in my labors to compensate. Apply to Ally: THE CHINA PRESS.

14154

## EDUCATIONAL

LESSONS in the English language given by University graduate, at reasonable rates. Apply to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

14509 J.29.1.

CLASSES in modern and New Testament Greek will be formed in September. The teacher is a native of Greece, and pays great attention to correct pronunciation. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

14513 J.I.

RUSSIAN LADY desires a few pupils for the Russian language. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

14507 J.30.

## HOUSES TO LET

WELL-FURNISHED house, with garden and fowl-house (stocked), to let. Piano and every convenience, including electric fan and cooler. Near S. N. R. Station, and stands in own grounds. Cool. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

14513 J.I.

TO LET, new foreign houses, each with 6 rooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc., situated at Hong Ching Fang, Paoshan Road, Chapei (North-Honan Road Extension). Opposite Institution of the Holy Family. Apply to Hong Ching Land Co., No. 26 Paoshan Road.

14571 J.30.

TO LET, five-roomed house, small garden, two bathrooms, stable. Tls. 80 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

14152

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED by married couple, no children, furnished house or flat. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

14526 J.29.

WANTED, comfortable detached or semi-detached residence, with garden and garage. Moderate rent. Particulars to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

14527 J.29.

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
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